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"TO BEAR WITNESS TO THE TRUTH"

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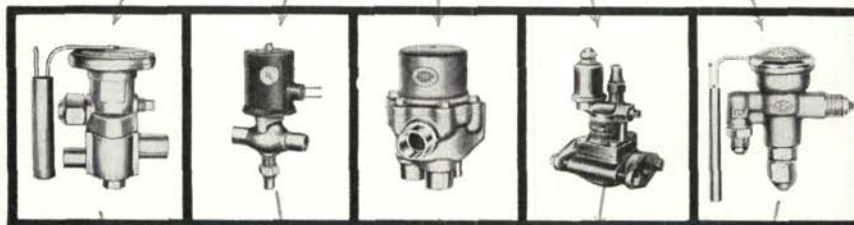
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Mercury Memos

MACK REYNOLDS (*Odds on You!* page 148) at present lives in Tangier. He's published several novels and short stories and many travel pieces; has also been a sports commentator in the U.S. and Europe.

Exploring the human side of Americana is the present preoccupation of ELEANOR E. DUNNE (*The Day The Pond Blew Up*, page 89). A market-researcher in New York City, she has found an especial interest "in those men and women who, spurred on by that vital spark of patriotism, expressed it in endeavors which have contributed so much to America's development."

A Presbyterian clergyman of Central Square, New York, CARLOS GREENLEAF FULLER (*I Walked A Thousand Miles*, page 65) has published poems and choral libretti and his articles frequently appear in religious periodicals.

A former engineer and a specialist in industrial management, G. SUMNER SMALL (*The Failure of Child Psychology*, page 92) helped organize the Emergency Fleet Corporation in the Twenties, and has served as consultant to numerous industries in the U.S., Canada, and Britain. Psychology in general is a hobby.

Eleven large oil companies and some others, for a long period of time, have flooded our market with tremendous quantities of foreign oil. Finally, the United States Government set a monthly limit for imports of oil.

7,200 domestic tax-paying producers will have a little better chance in the future, although the imports of foreign oil are still enormous. Domestic producers are discouraged.

In case of trouble, all foreign oil will be shut off. Our country will then be denied the surplus production reserves which we should have ready for an emergency.

The depletion allowance was granted by Congress to encourage *domestic production*. Congress should make no change in it. It should eliminate depletion allowance entirely on all foreign drilling.

The military and civilian safety of these United States requires strong domestic independent oil producers!



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THE WORLD WIDE BETRAYAL

by Stephen Paulsen

PART I

(A Chronology of the Zionist Master Plan for World Domination)

VIRTUALLY ALL of the items included in this chronology are direct quotations from Zionists or from their books. At the end of this article there will be listed the various books, their authors, the publishing firms and the dates of publication. (I.B. means "International Banker," A.M. means "American Mercury," p. means "page," MMM means "Money Made Mysterious.")

1896—Theodor Herzl published "The Jewish State." *It became the Zionists' bible.* The following exact quotes are from Herzl's book:

1. "When we sink, we become a revolutionary proletariat, the subordinate officers of all revolutionary parties; at the same time, when we rise, there rises also our terrible power of the purse." (p. 10.)
2. "... the longer Anti-Semitism lies in abeyance the more fiercely will it break out." (p. 4.)

3. "Universal brotherhood is not even a beautiful dream. Antagonism is essential to man's greatest efforts." (p. 42.)

1897—1. Lord Edmond Rothschild of London and Jacob H. Schiff of New York City, two of the Elders of Zion, got Theodor Herzl (of Austria) to arrange for the World Zionist Congress at Basel, Switzerland; 197 delegates met there and laid out a plan of World Conquest with plans for a World Government. Herzl, founder of Zionism, in opening the meeting, raised his right hand and repeated an ancient oath of the Talmudists: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem. May my right hand forget *its cunning*." Herzl also said at this meeting: "We are one nation. We are neither American nor Russian Jews, but only Jews!" He also said: "With a few exceptions that do not figure at all, the entire press of the world is in our hands."

2. Dr. Mandelstam said on August 29 at the opening of the Zionist Congress of 1897: "The Jews

will use all their influence and power to *prevent the rise and prosperity of other nations* and are resolved to adhere to their historic hopes; i.e., to the *conquest of world power.*" (*Le Temps*, Paris, September 3, 1897.)

3. The *Zionist Organization of America* was organized in 1897 with Richard Gottheil of *Columbia University* as its first president, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise as the first secretary. Branches for women (*Hadassah*), and children (*Young Judea*) were soon organized. (*Zionist Network*, p. 32.)

1898—Dr. Mandelstam, professor of the University of Kiev, Russia, at Basel Zionist Congress in 1898 said: "*The Jews energetically reject the idea of fusion with the other nationalities and cling firmly to their historical hope, i.e., of world empire.*" (*The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century*, by H. S. Chamberlain, Vol. I, p. 335. Also p. 221 of *Democracy and World Dominion*.)

900—1. Theodor Herzl, the Zionist leader, went to see Abdul Hamid the Sultan of Turkey, to buy land for the Zionists in Palestine. When the Sultan said "no" he had a revolution on his hands. (Note later item in 1914.)

900—2. Between 1900 and the outbreak of WWI (1914), the United States was flooded by large waves of immigration from Eastern Europe.

1901—1. Because President William

McKinley in the United States refused to be a stooge for I.B., he was killed by Russian Zionist, Zolkozh. (Presidents Lincoln [on Good Friday] and Garfield had been previously murdered.)

2. Doctor Leopold Kahn summed up these sentiments when speaking about Zionism in a Jewish school at Pozsony (Bratislava) in 1901: "Jews will never be assimilated and will never adopt the customs or morals of strangers. The Jew will remain a Jew under all circumstances." (*World Conquerors*, p. 21.)

1902—1. Lenin joins Trotsky in Switzerland on Editorial Board of Zionist publication *ISKRA* (*The Spark*). (It was printed in Munich, Germany.)

2. Kuhn Loeb & Co. was one of the founders and chief financiers of the scandalous Panama Canal Co.

1903—1. Dr. Simon Flexner, one of three busy brothers, became director of laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute. (*AMERICAN MERCURY*, November 1958, p. 105.)

2. At the Sixth Zionist Congress in 1903 at Basel, Switzerland, Dr. Max Nordau, an Elder of Zion said (we quote from the *American Jewish News*, New York, Vol. 4, No. 2, September 19, 1919), "Theodor Herzl has considered it his duty to maintain valuable relations with this great and progressive power (England). Herzl knows that we stand (in 1903) be-

fore a tremendous upheaval of the whole world. Soon, perhaps, *some kind of world-congress will have to be called*, and England, the great, free and powerful England, will then continue the work it has begun with its generous offer to the Sixth (Zionist) Congress in 1903. And if you ask me now what has Israel to do in Uganda, then . . . let me tell you *the following words* as if I were showing you the rungs of a ladder leading upward and upward: Herzl, the Zionist (1897) Congress, the English Uganda proposition [1903], THE FUTURE WORLD WAR [1914-1918], *the peace conference* [1919-1920] *where with the help of England a free and Jewish Palestine will be created.*"

"Like a mighty thunder these last words came to us, and we all were trembling and awe-struck as if we had seen a vision of old."

The above speech was also printed in the *Fascist*, [London] February, 1937. The same speech has been mentioned in a number of books, including (on Page 221) *Democracy and World Dominion*, by the great educator, Edwin D. Schoonmaker (publisher. Richard R. Smith, New York City, 1939).

3. Speyer & Co., the Zionist banking house, gave Mexico a loan of 12½ million dollars and secured all oil concessions in Mexico. From then on intrigue dominated Mexico.
1904—1. Kuhn Loeb & Co. (a

Rothschild international banking firm) financed the war of Japan against Czarist Russia. (A planned revolution in Czarist Russia followed one year later.)

2. Chaim Weizmann commented as follows on Theodor Herzl's *Judenstaat*:

"Four years ago world Jewry was divided into two camps: one on the east and one on the west. And when Herzl arrived and said to us that *we must unite Eastern and Western Jewry*, we carried out this order accordingly. *Our unity to-day is Theodor Herzl's legacy to the Jewish people.*"

Theodor Herzl's *Judenstaat* states: "Wir sind ein Volk!"—"We are one people!" *And to-day this is the only unity existing in a world divided into two hemispheres.*

"We are one people despite the ostensible rifts, cracks and differences between the American and Soviet democracies. We are one people and it is not in OUR INTERESTS that the West should liberate the East, for in doing this and in liberating the enslaved nations, the West would inevitably deprive Jewry of the Eastern half of its world power." (Chaim Weizmann statement in *World Conquerors*, p. 227.)

3. International Workers of the World (IWW) starts promoting violence and trouble in U.S. Austrian-born Felix Frankfurter later was counsel for IWW anarchists.

1905—1. Sidney Hillman (Schmoul Gilsman) was educated as a Rabbi. (See *Who Was Who in America*, Vol. II, p. 254.)

2. Abortive Revolution in Russia failed. It was led by Sidney Hillman who later came to the U.S. to direct "world operations." Another leader in the same revolution was Leon Trotsky (Leiba Davidovitch Bronstein). During the revolution the Rothschilds helped finance, they had their termites in Russia destroy and sabotage the oil wells and refineries. It took many years to offset this tremendous sabotage. It handicapped Czarist Russia some years later when "Planned WWI" started.

3. Intercollegiate Socialist Society formed. Felix Frankfurter a founder.

4. A copy of *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* was recorded in the British Museum, in London.

5. We quote from p. 76 of *The World at the Cross Roads*, by Boris Brasol:

"According to the information of the London *Jewish Chronicle*, the contribution of international Jewry to the Russian revolutionary cause in 1905 reached the sum of £874,341. (Nearly \$4,500,000 U.S.)

No wonder that Mr. George von Langerke Meyer, United States Ambassador to Russia during the Russo-Japanese War, stated in an official letter, dated December 30, 1905, to Mr. Elihu Root, then U.S.

Secretary of State, that:

"The Jews have undoubtedly to a large extent furnished the brains and energy in the revolution throughout Russia."

Nevertheless, in 1905, the revolution financed by Jacob H. Schiff failed.

1906—1. In 1906, a dissolution suit was brought by the Attorney General, for the U.S. Government, against Rockefeller's Oil Company. The case was closed in 1908. *The U.S. Supreme Court ruled against the Rockefeller interests in May 1911 and fined them \$29,000,000.* The State of Texas issued an injunction against the Rockefellers doing business in that state. William H. Allen's book, *Rockefeller: Giant, Dwarf, Symbol* gives some of the details of the Rockefellers' prior questionable operations. When the Rockefellers maneuvered out of the fine of \$29 million, Federal Judge Landis, who conducted the government trial, bitterly commented: "You can't convict a million dollars." (AMERICAN MERCURY, November 1958, p. 104.)

From the beginning the Rockefellers were financed by the Kuhn Loeb & Co. and other Zionist bankers. The Rothschilds *advised and guided* the Rockefellers. They had a deal to divide the world petroleum markets. (See *Rothschilds and Rockefellers: Dedicated Monopolists*, AMERICAN MERCURY, November 1958. p. 100.)

2. In the "Jewish Encyclopaedia," (1906) we read:

"It (Schiff's firm) subscribed for and floated the large Japanese war loan in 1904-1905." (*The Alien Menace*, p. 112.)

1907—

The Rothschilds financed Alliance Israelite Universelle, published in Russia and elsewhere in 1907: "*Capture the press! Through it everything will come to you in the natural course of events.*" Adolphe Cromieux. Founder, *Alliance Israelite Universelle*, quoted from A. Shamakoff. Address in defense of T. Dokshin and others, p. 36. Moscow: University Printing Office, 1907.)

1. Labor Zionist Organization of America—Poale Zion, was organized in the U.S. to shape labor activities.

2. "There was another great crisis when the Knickerbocker Trust failed because manipulators of the millionaire class wilfully created a run on the banks, from which they emerged incomparably more powerful, having bought up the stock of the ruined victims which they held to resell at par. *At the same time, the Steel Trust was able to complete its absolute monopoly.* Solomon Loeb, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., was a member of the

Knickerbocker Trust." (*Deadlier Than The H Bomb*, p. 45.)

1908—1. The Socialists financed by the International Banking group, said they would, in the future, "bury the whole Capitalistic system."

2. On advice of the Rothschilds the Belgian Government acquires the Belgian Congo. Edward Scugier is sent there—to Elizabethtown. War minerals and other reasons we mention later.

3. Abraham Flexner became education "expert" for the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. (*AMERICAN MERCURY*, November 1958, p. 106.)

4. Federal Council of Churches of Christ organized at suggestion of Rothschild. Rockefeller and Carnegie interests active in it. Their Foundation later flow funds into it. 75 per cent of its finances have come from sources outside of its church membership. Congregations don't vote. "Selected" delegates meet only once each four years.

During a heated Congressional investigation into white slavery The American Jewish Congress was formed. (See p. 96, "International Jew," by Henry Ford, Sr.) (During years that followed, the *AJC* and *FC of C* were to work closely together on many projects.)

1909—1. WALTER RATHENAU, Zionist, Financial Dictator of Germany, selected by I.B. after WWI in *The Wiener Free Presse*, December 25, 1909: "Only 300 men, each of whom knows all the others, govern the fate of Europe. They elect their successors from their entourage. These Jews have the means in their hands of putting an end to the form of any State which they find unreasonable."

2. *The Unseen Empire of Finance*, a carefully documented research book by E. Alexander Powell, declared in *The Saturday Evening Post*, June 19, 1909: "The European peoples are no longer under the Government of the respective nations. They have passed under another scepter. *They have become the subjects of another Power—a Power unseen, but felt in palace as in cottage, in Russia as in Spain, by every parent and child, by every potentate and every laborer. No nation on the European continent has any longer an independence that is more than normal. The Political autonomy of every one of them has been surrendered to the will of a despotism before which every kingdom and empire and republic fawns in the most abject subserviency.*"

(Above also in *Zionist Network*, p. 6 by Senator Jack B. Tenney.)

1911—1. "Mr. Paul Warburg was brother-in-law to Mr. Jacob H.

Schiff. Warburg was born in Germany. His brothers conduct the powerful German banking-house of M. Warburg and Company, Hamburg, financing the German shipping industry and controlling the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines. Herr Max Warburg, head of this banking-house played an important part in German politics, particularly at the time the Kaiser fled to Holland. Dr. Carl Melchior, a partner in it, was one of the five German delegates-in-chief at the Peace Conference at Versailles (1919), and in later years (1930) was prominent in the founding of *the Bank for International Settlements*. This was the central bank of the central International Settlements, the central bank of the central banks established in Switzerland, which has been internationalized in peace and war alike, it pays no taxes, and it is above and beyond all law." (*All These Things*, by A. N. Field, p. 5.)

2. Correspondence of the Rothschilds to the German Kaiser reveals Rothschilds wanted WWI delayed. (They needed our Federal Reserve Act to finance World Wars.) (*International Jew* by Henry Ford, Sr., p. 204)

3. The International Group running the Carnegie Foundation trustees' meeting "discussed the advantages of *changing our government and institutions through war.*" (Later Alger Hiss was presi-

dent of this "international" outfit.)

4. "I felt constrained to point out (to Kaiser Wilhelm II on his last visit to England in 1911) that the Jews . . . had captured and controlled the larger part of the German press. He did not dissent." Herbert Henry Asquith, Prime Minister of England 1908-1916. (*The Genesis of the War*, New York, 1923, p. 89.)

5. The Zionist organization sent a German geologist, Professor Blankenhorn, to investigate the potentialities of the Dead Sea region in Palestine. (*The Alien Menace*, p. 168.)

1912—1. Bernard Baruch ushered into the President's office in the White House his very weak professor, Woodrow Wilson.

2. Richard J. H. Gottheil wrote that "The closer Jews are kept within the fold, the greater their interest in Jewish life and thought."

3. The best pamphleteers, the ablest journalists of Europe, kept on the payroll of the various financial groups, were *feverishly preparing public opinion for the future conflict between the European countries.*" (Boris L. Brasol)

4. ". . . Finally it should be borne

in mind that the press bureaus and the great Eastern dailies exert a disproportionate influence on the American press as a whole . . . The foreign news which came through these bureaus was primarily composed for the New York papers, so, *in the last analysis, the control of the New York press meant the control of the entire American press.*" (Horace C. Peterson)

5. ". . . The Northcliffe (Jewish-owned) press did more before and during the war to embitter and *deliberately poison the English mind against Germany* than any other agency." (Clinton Hartley Grattan)

1913—1. Colonel E. Mandell House wrote a book, *Philip DRU*, Administrator (David-Rex-Universe, See AMERICAN MERCURY, November 1954, p. 131.) (Researchers say that E. Mandell House was an agent of the Rothschilds.)

2. President Wilson (during brief moments when he was not dominated by Brandeis, Baruch, Frankfurter, etc.) wrote "we know that something intervenes between the people of the U.S. and the control of their own affairs at Washington." (*Far and Wide*, p. 327.)

The Hidden Hand put across *five related items* in 1913:

1. Graduated income tax law was passed. (16th Amendment.) A fundamental rule, laid down by *The Communist Manifesto*, for the destroying of society is "A heavy, progressive or graduated income tax."
2. The Federal Reserve Banking Act was passed, Dec. 23—two days before Christmas. It permitted aliens, through our privately-owned Federal Reserve Banks to finance the world wars which were "planned." Elihu Root blasted this dangerous act in the Senate Dec. 13, 1913. (See *Money Made Mysterious*—3rd Book.) 4,000 pages of fine print was later slipped into it! It was cooked up at Baruch's Jekyll Island in a secret conference.
3. The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) was organized by B'nai B'rith. (*Its pressure and intimidation record*, and the sad

events that happened thereafter, speak for themselves.)

4. The Rockefeller Foundation was established. Thereafter this outfit and the ADL were to cooperate. (Remember the 2 blades of a pair of scissors.)
5. *U.S. Senators would no longer be selected by the Legislatures of each of the States.* Thereafter Senators would be elected by the masses. This gave the Internationalists and their Controlled Press control of the Senators by their control of all communication media. They already had it on the Congressmen.

From this date forward, we were to be lied to, brainwashed and betrayed. Nationalism was thrown out the window for un-American internationalism. The money properly belonging to the citizen was taken from him by the Marxist graduated income tax and squandered by the internationalists through "their controlled government." Planned and promoted wars followed.

1914—1. As Zionists pushed England into war, U.S. had at the critical Constantinople post (Turkey)

Henry Morgenthau, Sr., as Ambassador and Louis Einstein as its special minister.

2. Paul M. Warburg said, at a Congressional hearing: "I only decided to become a citizen *after* I was convinced the U.S. money system would be reformed." (*The Hidden Empire*, p. 63.)

3. Five men who were later to head various governments (Lenin of Russia, Ebert of Germany, Branting of Sweden, MacDonald of England, Stauning of Denmark) *met as members of the International Socialist Bureau of the Second International!*

4. Trotsky was introduced and recommended to them (Kuhn, Loeb & Co.) by the publisher of the . . . revolutionary newspaper, *Forward* of New York . . .

(Henry Coston, *Les financiers qui menent le monde*, Paris, 1955, p. 114.)

5. "One by one the Jews are capturing the principal newspapers of America) . . ."

From letter of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice (British Ambassador to U.S. to Sir Edward Grey (British Foreign Minister), November, 1914.

6. At the start of World War I, Edmond Rothschild told Dr. Chaim Weizmann that "It would spread to the Middle East, where things of great significance to Political Zionism would occur." (*Far and Wide*, p. 285.)

7. Colonel C. Repington recounts a conversation he had (April 5, 1921) with Count Mensdorff, Austrian Ambassador in London in

1914, as follows: "Mensdorff thought that Israel had won the War; they had made it, thrived on it, profited by it. It was their supreme revenge on Christianity." (*After The War*, p. 155, Constable, 1922.)

8. Lloyd George, who was counsel for the Zionists in England, was made premier of the English Government and chosen to "perform" during World War I. His secretary was Sir Philip Sassoon Rothschild. (AMERICAN MERCURY—KNOW—December 1958.)

9. "The part which Jews all over the world play in white slavery is one of the foulest blots on our people." (*Jewish World*, March 18, 1914.)

10. "Mr. Paul Moritz Warburg practically controls the financial policy of the Administration." (Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to the U.S. From *All These Things*, by A. N. Field, p. 5.)

11. "Assimilation is national suicide." (Louis D. Brandeis before Menorah Society, Columbia University.)

1915—1. In 1915, while the U.S. was at peace, Bernard Baruch took part of his annual income of \$2,000,000 to finance the training of soldiers to fight in a war which Baruch said he knew was "certain." (AMERICAN MERCURY—October 1956, p. 83.)

1916—1. After months of terrific bat-

tle in Congress, Louis D. Brandeis was confirmed as Supreme Court Justice. He is the uncle of Felix Frankfurter, who years later dominated the Supreme Court. Christopher Sykes, son of Sir Mark Sykes, (who was the Secretary of the British War Cabinet) wrote a book *Two Studies in Virtue* and, referring to the Balfour Declaration and the part played by his father in advancing Zionism, Sykes said,—on page 183 of his book:

"He (Mr. James Malcolm—(Malkom, a Zionist) then told Sir Mark Sykes of a very curious and powerful influence which Zionists could exert. One of President Wilson's closest advisers and friends was Justice Louis D. Brandeis, a Jew with the passionate Zionist faith of a recent convert.

"That Wilson was attached to Brandeis by ties of peculiar hardness, because, so the story ran, in his earlier days the future President had been *saved by this man (Brandeis) from appearing in a damaging law-suit*. It was said *that Brandeis was regarded by Wilson as the man to whom he owed his career.*"

(Researchers said President Wilson was involved in "moral problems" at Princeton University, that Samuel Untermyer had some damaging letters returned to Wilson after Brandeis was put on the Supreme Court). Re: Mrs. Peck, we quote from others: —

"Woodrow Wilson's friendship with Mrs. Hulbert Peck (of Princeton, New Jersey) . . . lasted for seven years . . . It was wrecked in the end by gossip. The so-called Peck scandal furnished the zest for the whispering campaigns of two Presidential elections . . . Wilson had written hundreds of letters to the charming divorcee." (George S. Viereck, 80.283)

"It seems that the Peck letters were finally acquired by the Wilson estate." (George S. Viereck)

"Mrs. Peck never demanded and Woodrow Wilson never paid hush money or blackmail." (Edward Mandell House) Probably correct—putting Brandeis on the Supreme Court researchers say was the price the American *public paid!*

2. "A note drawn up by the American official [intelligence] services and transmitted by the High Commissioner of the French Republic in the United States, contained the following passage: 'In February, 1916, it was learned for the first time *that a revolution was being fomented in Russia*. It was discovered that the undermentioned persons and concerns were engaged in this enterprise of destruction:

(1) Jacob Schiff; (2) Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Directors: Jacob Schiff, Felix Warburg, Otto Kahn, Mortimer Schiff, Jerome Hanauer; (3) Guggenheim; (4) Max Brei-

tung.” (From the *American Consulate*, Elbridge D. Rand, American Consul, Geneva, Switzerland, dated January 21, 1929.) (NATIONAL ARCHIVES Dept. of State, Decimal File, 1910-1929, No. 861.4016/325.)

3. Of the 63 delegates of the Committee of Russian Revolutions that met in New York City, 50 were veterans of the 1905 revolution.

4. Zionists secretly cook up Palestine “deal.” Documents available.

5. The notorious “Sunrise Conference” in Washington. The record of this sinister planning was suppressed. (In 1938 the enemy got our Senate Military Affairs Committee to hold a similar conference. Senator Bridges said in the “*New York Herald Tribune*,” March 2, 1939, “If the American people ever learned what was said there—the nation would be shocked and stunned.” *Democracy & World Dominion*, p. 312.)

6. President Woodrow Wilson was re-elected on the slogan “He kept us out of war.” (At the same time, he and his foreign advisers were secretly taking steps to involve us in this unnecessary war.)
in 1917

1. The Bolshevik Revolution was not, as it is called, a revolution, but actually *an invasion*. *Democracy & World Dominion*, p. 210.)

2. Rabbi Wise says (*New York Times* 3/24/17): “I believe that of all the achievements of my people,

none has been nobler than the part the sons and daughters of Israel have taken in the great movement which has culminated in free Russia” [revolution]. (From speech of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise March 23, 1917, to the mass meeting celebrating the revolution in Russia.)

3. (April) Jacob H. Schiff of K. L. & Co. made a public declaration that it was thanks to his financial help that the Russian Revolution had succeeded.

4. “I have just had a long talk with Simonds of the *New York Tribune*. He is prepared to help us (Zionists) to speak with vigor, editorially, on our behalf, but I think a word of yours to him will be important.” (Letter of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise to Justice Louis D. Brandeis—May 10.)

5. We quote from the *Jewish Communal Register* of New York City: “The firm of Kuhn Loeb & Company floated the largest Japanese war loan of 1904-05 thus making possible the Japanese victory over Russia.” “Jacob Schiff financed the enemies of autocratic Russia and used his financial influence to keep Russia from the money markets of the United States.”

6. “. . . The uprising of July 4, 1917, was intended to overthrow the Provisional Government according to the plans of Lenin and Trotsky. The revolutionaries were disconcerted by the intervention of a solitary regiment which had

been withdrawn from the front and scattered themselves. Lenin escaped but Trotsky was arrested. Their cause appeared lost. But the Bolsheviks had given proof of their courage, and a telegram arrived to bring them news of the financial support of Jacob Schiff, who was determined to push the *Russian Revolution to the end. The importance of these funds placed at the disposal of Lenin and Trotsky in order to foment the Bolshevik insurrection of October, 1917, has not been fully realized.* This action overthrew the Kerensky government and set up the Soviet regime. How these funds got to them is known. The United States Government published in October, 1918, a series of official documents entitled *The German-Bolshevik Conspiracy.*" (Henry Coston, *Les Financiers qui menent le monde*, Paris, p. 114.)

7. Max Warburg of Hamburg (Sept. 21) opened by cable an account at (Rothschilds) Nya Banken in Stockholm, Sweden for Trotzky (Bronstein).

8. October 17. Zionists dominated England and France, betrayed the Arab-Moslem people and bargained away their Palestine territories. Lawrence of Arabia, an Englishman who was loved, trusted, and respected by the Arabs, returned to the British Government the decorations they gave him. (Shouldn't Eisenhower, as Commander-in-Charge of the U. S.

Armed Forces, also return the valuable military decorations he received from Soviet Russia?)

9. "... Wladimir Olaf Aschberg ... acted as the intermediary (in Stockholm, Sweden) between Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in New York City and the firm of Max Warburg (in Hamburg) when they were financing the (Bolshevik) revolution of October, 1917. Aschberg was the head of the Nya Banken in Stockholm and later, in 1921, founded the Russian Commercial Bank. Thanks to this institution he became in a sense the dictator of Soviet finances." (Henry Coston, *Les financiers qui menent le monde*, Paris, p. 115.)

"In the match between these two heavyweights (the United States and the Soviet Union) the International Finance of the United States will have trained the adversary." (Comte de Saint-Aulaire, *Geneva Versus Peace*, London, 1937, p. 75) (LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: J X 1975, S. 32) (He was the French Ambassador to the Court of St. James, London, from 1920 until 1924.)

10. From the great book—*World Revolution—The Plot Against Civilization* by the famous English historian, Nesta H. Webster, p. 93, we quote: "In a word, the peasant inherited from the aristocrat; he was disinherited by the usurer. Here is the true history of the disinherited, not in France alone, but in Russia, in

Austria, in Poland; everywhere that the worker lives by tilling his own soil the abolition of feudalism has lead to the domination of the money-lender, and the *money-lender is in most cases a Jew.*"

11. We quote from Page 187 of *Two Studies in Virtue* by Christopher Sykes, as follows:

"Sokolow made a simple request, namely that the Zionist Committee should have facilities for communications abroad. *"He pointed out they were an international body.*—that they should be granted Governmental privileges . . ."

"It was agreed that the War Office and the Foreign Office would send Zionist letters and telegrams by way of Embassies, Consulates or Headquarters."

12. Jacob H. Schiff, the leader of Zionists, finances the complete re-writing of the Bible provided it done under Jewish auspices—(See his book, p. 63, VII, also AMERICAN MERCURY, July, 1958, p. 120.)

13. *On Good Friday*, April 6, 1917, the Conspirators got the United States to foolishly declare World War I on Germany and to become an ally of the Revolutionists who had invaded and now dominate Russia. (It was also on Good Friday, April 14, 1865 that Abraham Lincoln was murdered.)

14. "Official information emanating from Russia itself informed the world that Communism, while barbarously opposed to every form

of Christianity, made it a crime for any comrade to utter a single word of reproach against the Jews.

"The 1917 list of those who, with Lenin, ruled many of the activities of the Soviet Republic, disclosed that of the 25 quasi-cabinet members, 24 of them were atheistic."

"Between the years 1917 and 1938, more than 20 million Christians were murdered by the Communistic government in Russia."

"Between these same years, 40 billion dollars of Christian property was appropriated by the Lenins and Trotskys, the Zinovieffs and the Kameneffs, the Litvinoffs, and the Lapsinskys—by the atheistic Jews and Gentiles—both of Russia.

"Those were the desperate days when Christians were not expelled from their native land but were the targets for the machine gun which beat out its tattoo against human hearts; incredible days when the altars of Christ were desecrated and the servants of Christ were massacred on ever-multiplying Calvaries." (From nationwide broadcast of Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1938.)

15. Since 1917, Red Russia has been the land base for the conspirators. Later, evil men in the U.S. financed and industrialized it. (AMERICAN MERCURY, January 1959, *Mercury's Opinion*, p. 110.)

1918—1. “. . . I think that a Jewish Palestine must become a war aim for America . . .” Letter of Dr. Chaim Weizmann to Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Supreme Court, dated January 14.

2. Sixty-Fifth Congress, House Document 1868, Exhibit 243, “Paper Relating to Foreign Relations of the United States” contains a whole series of documents showing that the International Bankers financed Lenin and Trotsky (Bronstein). Transfer of funds started in June 1917. Document 9 shows that the international banking house of M. Warburg opened an account for Comrade Trotsky to purchase arms, etc. Also Document 12 shows transfer of funds for “agitation against England and France.”

3. Soviet Russia law passed. “From 3/1/18 on, the right to possess women having reached the age of 17 and not more than 32, is abolished. Women proclaimed to be the property of the whole nation. The former owners **may** retain the right of using their wives without waiting for their turn.” (*The Hidden Empire*, p. 47.)

4. The United States Secret Service (2nd Army Bureau) named the persons who financed the Bolsheviks in 1916. The State Department, under Jewish pressure, destroyed this report. As the report remarks: “All Jews”.

5. “We are living in a highly or-

ganized state of *socialism*. The state is all; the individual is of importance only as he contributes to the welfare of the state. His property is only (his) as the state does not need it. He must hold his life and his possessions at the call of the state”. (Bernard M. Baruch in *The Knickerbocker Press*, Albany, New York, August 8, 1918.)

(This ties in with [Rothschilds] Alliance Israelite Universelle which sent out bulletins “Nationalities must disappear, religion must be suppressed. But Israel [i.e., Zionism] must not disappear.”)

6. The First World War brought to Edward Rothschild, and his associates, more than one hundred billion dollars of profit.

(*The Secret World Government*, by Major General Count Cherep-Spiridovich, p. 29.)

7. Bolshevik revolutionaries in Russia murdered adults and children of the royal family, and many others, thus launching their regime, in blood.

8. Bernard Baruch, testifying at a Congressional inquiry, said: “I had more power than any other man in the war.”

9. U. S. Government paid Col. E. Mandell House \$60,000 for expenses in N.Y.C. (for 6 months, July 1 to December 31, 1918.)

10. Bernard Flexner joins Roger Baldwin and is counsel of Zionist delegation to 1919 Peace Conference. (Records of both of these

men speak for themselves.)

11. *How these subsidized Alien revolutionaries, having invaded Russia, proceeded to murder and rob on a wholesale scale has been recorded by many persons who had the misfortune to be in Russia during the Bolshevik Revolution. (The Alien Menace, pages 113-114.)*

12. Those who wish to go further in the history of this *plot against civilization* should consult the books quoted; also *Russia's Ruin*, by Wilcox (Chapman & Hall, 1919). (*The Alien Menace*, page 114.)

13. See MERCURY article, pages 115-116, February, 1958, entitled *Felix Frankfurter and Louis D. Brandeis*. On 3/2/18 they, Frankfurter from Paris and Brandeis in the U.S., were raising a million dollars —(for Weizmann to use in London).

14. Very few Christians ever read *The World Significance of A Jewish State*, by Braintruster A. A. Berle. Berle and Herzl had much in common.

1919—1. Of the making of the peace of 1919, Dr. E. J. Dillon of the London *Daily Telegraph* wrote in his book *The Inside Story of the Peace Conference*, (Harpers, 1920) that the delegates to the Conference from Eastern Europe set down the formula: “Henceforth the world will be governed by the Anglo-Saxon people, who in turn are swayed by

their Jewish elements’ . . . and who regard it as fatal to the peace of Eastern Europe.” (Page 497.)

2. Between 1919 and 1924, three million *recorded* immigrants came to the U.S., mostly from Eastern Europe.

3. *Professor J. R. Commons*, of the University of Wisconsin, *testified* before the United States House of Representatives Banking and Currency Committee in 1927 that a member of the *Federal Reserve Board* had told him that the *great inflation of 1919 was deliberately created by the Federal Reserve Board. (All These Things, by A. N. Field, p. 6.)*

4. *Council of Foreign Relations* was launched by Rothschild and Rockefeller at the sinister Versailles Peace meeting. The following two groups were set up to do the job:

I. Royal Institute of International Affairs, London.

II. Council on Foreign Relations, New York City (U.S.)

Annual grants by Rockefeller Foundation provided a direct, continuous method of control of both organizations. Carnegie Foundation and later Rockefeller Foundation were to constitute a gigantic lobby and pressure group serving to brainwash, influence and warp (or “mold”) the various nations’ policies. Top officials were influenced to come to the Council of Foreign Relations for “advice” and “guidance”. (See facts in Re-

print *Weinberg Replaces Baruch*.)

5. If you read *The Inside Story of the Peace Conference* (Harpers) by Dr. E. J. Dillon, you will see the characters who put across the vicious Versailles Peace Treaty. It made a subsequent World War inevitable.

6. In the new constitution recently adopted in the USSR we have another interesting provision which bears upon this passing of Russia. The Christian religion has for centuries been the religion of the Slav, as it has been the religion of the other races of Europe. We have seen the record of hatred of the Bolsheviki and the Soviet Government in relation to that religion.

7. In Article 124 of the new Soviet constitution we find the following:

"Freedom to perform religious rites and *freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens.*" Significant as this is, it becomes even more significant when taken in connection with a provision in the preceding article, 123:

"Any direct or indirect restriction of these rights . . . as well as any propagation of racial or national exceptionalism or hatred and contempt, is punishable by law."

8. The following extracts are quotes from the testimony of those who appeared before the U.S. Senate Overman Committee. (Also

printed in *Democracy and World Dominion*, per pages listed.)

"The leaders of the movement, I should say, are about *two-thirds Russian Jews.*" (William C. Huntington, Commercial Attache of the United States Embassy at Petrograd from June, 1916, to September, 1918. Page 69.)

"In Russia it is well known that three-fourths of the Bolshevik leaders are Jewish." (Mr. Welsh, for two years a junior officer of the National City Bank in Russia. Page 269.)

"When the Bolsheviki came into power, all over Petrograd we at once had a predominance of Yiddish proclamations, big posters, and everything in Yiddish." (Dr. Simons, Pastor of the Methodist Church in Petrograd. Page 142.)

In the *Yale Review* in an article entitled *The World Menace*, Mr. Henry C. Emery, LL.D., former chairman of the United States Tariff Board supported this testimony. "*No one who ever made a visit to Smolny Institute, when that was the headquarters of the Bolshevik government in Petrograd, could fail to understand how easy it is to get the impression that the Jews have at last seized power.*"

9. Potent international financial interests were at work (at the Peace Conference) in favour of the immediate recognition of the Bolsheviks. Those influences had been largely responsible for the

Anglo-American proposal in January (1919) to call Bolshevik representatives to Paris at the beginning of the Peace Conference . . . The well-known American-Jewish banker, Mr. Jacob Schiff, was known to be anxious to secure recognition for the Bolsheviks . . . and Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Commissary for Foreign Affairs, had revealed the meaning of the January proposal by offering extensive commercial and economic concessions in return for recognition." (Henry Wickham Steed, *Through Thirty Years*, New York, 1924, Vol. 2, p. 301.) (Mr. Steed was the Editor of *The Times*, London.) (LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: D 397 .S 75.)

10. Victor Marsden, the (London) *Morning Post* reporter who spent many months in Russia, stated that "among the 545 leading Bolshevik officials there were 377 Jews at the birth of Bolshevism."

11. The German people were robbed and weakened by inflation. As a result of the international bankers conspiracy, it took a billion-mark stamp (5 billion pre-war dollars) to send one letter in Germany.

12. British War Cabinet issues official "White Paper" listing Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and other Zionist bankers who financed Red Russian Revolution.

13. In March, Third International was organized by Zionists. (See H. Fish Report.)

14. March 1. Capt. Schuyler reported. Here are exact quotes from document in our possession:

"You will think I am hot about this matter (Bolshevism) but it is I feel sure one which is going to bring great trouble on the United States when the judgment of history shall be recorded on the part we have played. It is very largely *our fault that Bolshevism has spread* as it has . . ." (From confidential report of Capt. Montgomery Schuyler, Chief United States Army Intelligence Officer, Omsk, Siberia, to Lt. Col. David Prescott Barrows, Intelligence Officer, American Expeditionary Forces, Vladivostok, Siberia, March 1, 1919, Page 2.) (NATIONAL ARCHIVES, Military Intelligence Files.)

15. ". . . The prime movers (for the recognition of the Bolsheviks at the Peace Conference in 1919) were Jacob Schiff, Warburg, and other international financiers, who wished above all to bolster up the Jewish Bolsheviks." (Henry Wickham Steed, *Through Thirty Years*, New York, 1924, Vol. 2, p. 302.) (LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: D 397 .S 75.)

16. ". . . Trotsky was furnished large sums of money in America and . . . sent to Russia" (Erich Ludendorff, *Kriegshetze und Völkermorden in den letzten 150 Jahren*, München, 1936, Page 149). (General Ludendorff was Commander-in-Chief of the German

Army in WWI.) (LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: D 359 .L 86, 1939.)

17. The collapse of these three Powers (*Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia*) in their old form represents a considerable gain for the carrying on of a Jewish national policy, and the fact that the same war, which brought about the world-wide recognition of Zionism, *also brought about the fall of the three anti-Jewish Powers*, is a unique coincidence which may well give cause for thought." (*Der Jude*, Vol. 3, p. 449, Dr. Martin Buber, Publisher, Berlin, 1918-1919)

18. The Communist Party was set up in the U.S. on September 1, 1919.

William Z. Foster (wife, Esther Abramovich) became its first general secretary. *The Daily Worker*, the Communist New York daily, began its first publication about the same time.

19. The Versailles Peace Conference imposed on Germany the harsh conditions that sent the nation reeling toward Communism, depression, and finally, despotism.

20. Bernard Baruch was invited to become the Soviet Union's peacetime adviser on industry and resources.

21. Dr. Weizman said "we do not aspire to found a Zionist State. We cannot hope to rule in a country in which only $\frac{1}{7}$ th of the population *at present* are Jews." (*Far & Wide*, p. 318.)

22.

In the hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Sixty-Sixth Congress, Document 106, p. 536, we quote:

Senator McCumber questions President Woodrow Wilson: "Do you think if Germany had committed no act of war or no act of injustice against our citizens that we would have gotten into this war?"

President Wilson: "*I do think so.*"

Senator McCumber: "You think we would have gotten in anyway?"

President Wilson: "*I do.*" (We also have this document.) PLEASE RE-READ THIS ITEM.

23. Poisonous propaganda started to flow into the minds of United States citizens.

24. "Jewish hopes for the future depend on two lynch-pins. One is the League of Nations idea, and the other is the British Government, and we need scarcely say that we refer to Jewish hopes in the widest application of the term." (*The Jewish World*, London, January 15, 1919 [No. 2392], p. 5.)

"There must be a proper look-out for the civic and political rights and the status of Jews in

various countries *unless there be established a Power above all nations . . .*" (As above, p. 5.)

25. "Peace" Conference in Paris in 1919 made the resumption of war inevitable, owing to its impossible financial clauses.

At this conference the chief financial adviser to the German delegation was Dr. Carl Melchior, partner of Max Warburg, whose brothers Paul and Felix were partners of Jacob Schiff, in Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The chief economic adviser to the American delegation was Bernard M. Baruch, the dictator of the all-powerful War Industries Board in America during the war and an associate in business of Jacob H. Schiff. The British economic delegation was headed by Lord Cunliffe, former Governor of the Bank of England and a partner in the international Jewish banking house of Goschen (ancestral city—Leipzig, Germany). In connection with this conference, Lloyd George wrote in his memoirs: "They (the international bankers) swept statesmen, politicians, jurists and journalists all on one side *and issued their orders* with an imperiousness of absolute monarchs who knew that there was no appeal from their ruthless decrees." (*Deadlier Than the H Bomb*, p. 47.)

26. "The second reason for large scale Communist exploitation of the United States was our tradi-

tional lack of any laws prohibiting or regulating immigration into the United States and our negligence or politics in enforcing immigration laws when they had been passed (Chapter II, *Iron Curtain Over America*.) "The illegal entry of aliens into the United States is one of the most serious and difficult problems confronting the Immigration and Naturalization Service . . . Since the end of World War II, the problem of illegal entry has increased tremendously . . . There is ample evidence that there is an alarmingly large number of aliens in the United States in an illegal status. Under the alien registration act of 1940 some 5,000,000 aliens were registered" (*The Immigration and Naturalization Systems of the United States*, pp. 629, 630).

The third principal reason for the Communist exploitation of the United States was the absence of any effective policy regarding resident foreigners even when their activities are directed toward the overthrow of the government. Thus in 1950 several hundreds of thousands of foreigners, among the millions illegally in this country, were arrested and released for want of adequate provisions for deporting them.

As shown in Chapter II, "persons of Khazar background or traditions had entered the United States in large numbers in the waves of immigration between

1880 and the outbreak of World War I in 1914. The Soviet seizure of Russia took place in 1917, however, and the hey-day for Communist-inclined immigrants from Eastern Europe was the five-year period between the end of World War I (1919) and the passage of the 1924 law restricting immigration. Recorded immigrants to this country in that brief span of time amounted to approximately 3 million and large numbers of newcomers were from Eastern Europe." (The Iron Curtain Over America, by John Beaty, p. 45.)

27.

Lenin said: "The First World War gave us Russia, while the Second World War WILL hand Europe to us." (Note the certainty of World War II. It came, "as planned" —20 years later.)

The above statements by Zionists are startling. More facts about the "transnationalists" will appear in subsequent issues of MERCURY. Part I is ready in reprint form.

The way you can help stop this Conspiracy against Mankind, is to force our Congress to stop giving money or material to the Russian group and Israel.

We must immediately stop sale of Israel bonds and remove the tax-exempt status on gifts to Israel.

The international character of the network of Zionist organizations is obvious.

The urging of dual loyalty by Dr. Nahum Goldman, who is president of the World Zionist Movement and also president of the World Jewish Congress, makes real Americans very concerned. (See AMERICAN MERCURY, June, 1959, *This Is What They Said*, p. 146.)

(Part II of this sensational article will soon appear.)

The following books are listed in the same order as they were mentioned in above article.

The Jewish State by Theodor Herzl, 1896. . . . **Zionist Network* by Senator Jack B. Tenney, Standard Publications, P. O. Box 2003, Sacramento, California. \$1.00. . . . *Foundations of the Nineteenth Century*, by H. S. Chamberlain, Vol. I. . . . †*Democracy and World Dominion* by Edwin D. Schoonmaker, Richard R. Smith, New York 1939, \$3.00. . . . **The World Conquerors* by Louis Marschalko, Joseph Sueli Publications, London 1958, \$2.00. . . . *The World at the Cross Roads* by Boris Brasol, Boston, 1921. . . . *Rockefeller: Giant, Dwarf, Symbol* by William H. Allen, Institute for Public Service, New York, 1930. . . . *Jewish Encyclopedia*, 1906. . . . **Deadlier Than the H-Bomb* by Commander Leonard Young. . . . **International Jew* by Henry Ford, Sr. . . . *The Unseen Empire of Finance* by E. Alexander Powell. . . .

All These Things by A. N. Field. . . . *The Genesis of the War*, New York, 1923. . . . *The Alien Menace* by Lt. Colonel A. H. Lane, Boswell Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., 10 Essex Street, Strand, London W.C. 1, 1932. . . . *Philip DRU, Administrator* by Col. E. Mandell House. . . . **Far and Wide* by Douglas Reed, Jonathan Cape, 30 Bedford Square, London, 1951. . . . *The Hidden Empire* Published in London. . . . *After the War*, Published by Constable in 1922. . . . *Two Studies in Virtue* by Christopher Sykes. . . . *Les Financiers qui menent le monde*, by Henry Coston, Paris. . . . *Geneva Versus Peace*, by Comte de Saint-Aulaire, London, 1937. . . . *World Revolution—The Plot Against Civilization* by Nesta H. Webster, London. . . . *Jacob H. Schiff, His Life & Letters* by Jacob H. Schiff. . . . *The Secret World Government* by Major General Count Cherep-Spiridovich, New York, 1921. . . . *The World Significance of a Jewish State* by A. A. Berle. . . . *The Inside Story of the Peace Conference* by Dr. E. J. Dillon, Harpers, 1920. . . . *Through Thirty Years* by Henry Wickham Steel, New York 1924. . . . *Kriegshetze und Völkermorden in den letzten 150 Jahren*, München, 1936. . . . *Der Jude* by Dr. Martin Buber, Publisher, Berlin, Vol. 3, 1918-19. . . . **The Iron Curtain Over America* by John Beaty, Dallas, 1951, Wilkinson. . . .

*Copies of the above marked with an asterisk can be acquired from Book Stories and from Women's Voice, 537 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Christian Educational Association, Box 807, Union, New Jersey. Cinema Educational Guild, Inc., P.O. Box 46205, Cole Branch, Hollywood 46, California.

†Write MERCURY for this book.

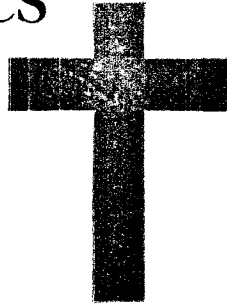
'Tis more blessed?

Here in Korea we, as a nation, are not doing the right thing by our friends, the Korean people. Part of the fomenting that is bubbling through the Office of Public Information's placid effulgences comes from the deep awareness among the people that something is wrong. We are giving them too much. That is, we have not given too wisely. Some of our giving reflects a Pollyanna compulsion to "do good." Some of our giving springs out of a fear of being friendless in a jealous world. Some of our giving has its source in a genuine desire to share what we have with others who have so much less, like the GI and the Hershey bar he gives to the shoeshine boy at the gate.

But there is unfolding at our very doors the bitterness of a people who are weary of being always on the receiving end, and yet are not aware of the reason for their own bitterness, sometimes. They are "riding the tiger." They fear to hang on, and they are afraid to drop off. The Tiger is Relief, unrelieved relief . . . endless bales and bundles and machines and money, and endless queues of long-nosed people to administer it all.

—Arthur B. Spooner, in *The Freeman*

Termites of the Cross



a special report

Communism, which is built on hate and terrorism, has always reserved its greatest hatred and fear for religion—the only moral force which can save the remaining free nations of the world from degradation and annihilation. In each of the 18 free nations which the Communists have taken over, those who cling to their religious beliefs are among the first to be liquidated. Although these facts are well-documented and have been widely published, they have been ignored consistently by those who have the most to lose: THE CHRISTIAN NATIONS OF THE WORLD. The close cooperation between the Kremlin and those who would destroy Christianity—for any reason—has been clearly and repeatedly established. Christianity is being systematically destroyed—not only among the 800,000,000 people already enslaved by the Communists—but right here in the last great bastion of Christian civilization, the United States of America. These are shocking statements, but the evidence is even more appalling. Fortunately, the facts are easy to verify and readily available in a book anyone can easily obtain: the authorized, or King James version, of the Holy Bible. Simply by comparing a few key passages of this version with the changes, revisions, and omissions of certain “modern” or “revised” versions, anyone can quickly see what the “revisionists” are up to, and how their aims coincide exactly with those of the Communists for world domination by a “chosen few.” As a public service, the editors of AMERICAN MERCURY present the first part of one of the most vital documentary studies ever made of the key to the aims, objectives, methods, strategy and tactics of the Communist criminal conspiracy.

PART ONE

THE CHRIST-HATERS

ONE OF THE OLDEST principles of criminal law is that the clearest evidence of criminal intent is an attempt to destroy evidence of the crime itself.

The greatest crime ever committed on this planet was the betrayal and crucifixion—by his mortal enemies—of Jesus Christ, who is worshipped by all true Christians as the divine, immortal Son of God.

For nearly two thousand years, every attempt to wipe out the evidence of that crime—and the significance of its failure in Jesus's resurrection—has been unsuccessful. The Romans themselves, who acceded to the demands of the Pharisees for his torture and execution, perished at the hands of godless barbarians. Yet Christianity, Christian morality, and belief in the divinity of Jesus persisted, transforming the Dark Ages into an era of enlightenment and progress through the leadership of God-fearing people who believed in the teachings of Jesus as preserved in the Bible.

Now, however, the Bible itself is being used as the instrument to destroy Christianity and to undermine and weaken the moral fibre of those who derived their strength and guidance from Christian principles. Worse yet, *Christians, themselves, are assisting in their own*

destruction. Ministers, priests, clergymen and religious leaders of all Christian faiths are being systematically utilized, on a worldwide scale, to destroy the very foundations of their own religious beliefs—the teachings of Jesus—which have been handed down through the centuries in the Gospels recorded in the New Testament.

For nearly three and one-half centuries, the accepted version of the Bible has been the so-called authorized version, translated during the years 1604 to 1611 by 450 scholars of the Church of England during the reign of King James the First.

Today, however, "revised" editions of the King James version are so numerous that it is almost impossible to keep track of them, and many of these revisions have little resemblance, in their key passages, to the basic teachings of Jesus on which Christian civilization depends for its survival.

Who has made these changes? What are their dark motives? Why has there been such a concerted, all-out attack aimed at warping, weakening, twisting and watering down the eternal truths which the Bible records?

For the answers we must look to the Bible itself—particularly to those portions which record the teachings of Jesus. In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus informed us: "Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, for

inwardly they are ravening wolves . . . by their fruits ye shall know them." (Matthew 7:15-20)

Here is the key to the identity of those who hate and fear Jesus and Christianity—an infallible test that we can apply whenever there is an attempt to condense, warp, or dilute the Scriptures for any reason—in the words of Jesus, Himself, from His Sermon on the Mount: "No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other." (Matthew 6:24)

"Beware of false prophets . . . by their fruits ye shall know them . . . no man can serve two masters . . ." What clearer warning has ever been given to mortal man than those words of Jesus? Here in a few sentences we have the description of Communism and those who are working with the Communists—the false prophets of false beliefs, coming to us disguised as friends—whose acts and deeds openly demonstrate their intentions to destroy us, and whose *primary loyalties lie with our sworn enemies*.

WHEN THE TRUTH is unpleasant, most men try to avoid facing the facts, like Pharaoh slaying the bearers of evil tidings. Men still prefer not to believe bad news—particularly modern businessmen who can turn most of their daily problems over to their staff assistants or to their secretaries. But

women think intuitively, and they are inclined to take direct action when faced with obvious danger. Through their role in procreation and their intimate, personal knowledge of the facts of life and death in childbirth, women know instinctively that they must face danger instead of refusing to admit that it exists. Where men evade distasteful facts, women meet them head on: if a fire blazes up on the kitchen stove, the housewife must extinguish it immediately; and when a child cuts itself, the mother must quickly staunch the flow of blood. Modern wives and mothers must make quick decisions and take direct action far more frequently than their husbands are required to do.

There are 50 million women in this nation over 21 years of age—the greatest moral force the world has ever known—who are their country's last, best hope of getting their husbands to face the unpleasant truths which follow, before it is too late. Most of these wives and mothers are devout, God-fearing women, and *it is mainly to them that this nation must look for a realization of the nature of the enemy and a willingness to mount the counter-offensive which must be launched at once*.

Today, there are two groups of United States citizens whose first loyalty is not to this country but to other nations and other ideologies which have openly pro-

claimed their intentions of conquering and ruling the world. Both of these groups have many things in common, including mutual support. But their chief identifying characteristic is their implacable hostility to Christianity and to all Christians.

THE FIRST of these two groups are the hidden Communists and their fellow travelers whose unswerving loyalty is not to the United States of America but to the Kremlin, even though they masquerade as patriotic American citizens. Let us therefore examine first the attitude of the Communists towards religion, as recorded in the teachings of their leaders.

As we look at the record, let us not forget that once before—to its eternal sorrow—the whole civilized world ignored the detailed, published plans for global conquest outlined in a book called *Mein Kampf* by an obscure house-painter whose original name was Adolph Schickelgruber. And the Communists have gone even further than Hitler, in their brazen disdain to conceal their aims for world domination, as the excerpts below will clearly indicate to anyone willing to face the facts.

COMMENTS BY COMMUNIST LEADERS ON CHRISTIANITY AND RELIGION:

"Religion is the sigh of the oppressed creature, the sentiment of a heartless world, as it is the spirit

of spiritless conditions. It is the opium of the people."—Karl Marx

"We must combat religion—this is the ABC of all materialism, and consequently Marxism."—Lenin

We hate Christians and Christianity. Even the best of them must be considered our worst enemies. They preach love of one's neighbor and mercy, which is contrary to our principles. Christian love is an obstacle to the development of the Revolution. Down with love of our neighbor! What we want is hate . . . Only then can we conquer the universe."—Anatole Lunarcharsky (Russian Commissar of Education)

"We said at the beginning . . . Marxism cannot be conceived without atheism. We would add here that atheism without Marxism is incomplete and inconsistent."—Lenin

"It is impossible to conquer an enemy without having learned to hate him with all the might of one's soul."—Joseph Stalin (real name: Joseph Vissarionovich Djugashvili)

"There can be no doubt about the fact that the new state of the USSR is led by the Communist Party, with a program permeated by the spirit of militant atheism."—*Religion in the USSR*, by E. Yaroslavsky

"We do not believe in eternal morality, and we expose all the fables about morality."—Lenin

"Every Leninist, every Communist, every class-conscious worker and peasant must be able to explain why a Communist cannot support reli-

gion: why Communists fight against religion.”—*Religion In The USSR*, by E. Yaroslavsky.

“A young man or woman cannot be a Communist unless he or she is free of religious convictions.”—
—Lenin

“The struggle against the Gospel and Christian legend must be conducted ruthlessly and with all the means at the disposal of Communism.”—Radio Leningrad, August 27, 1950.

“The fight against religion must not be limited nor reduced to abstract, ideological preaching. This struggle must be linked up with the concrete, practical class movement; its aim must be to eliminate the social roots of religion.”—Lenin

SO MUCH for the Communists, whose hatred and fear of Christianity and all other religious beliefs would surpass human belief, if it were not for evidence like the excerpts above, from Communist anti-religious publications which fill many volumes. Obviously, the Communists view all religion—especially Christianity—as the greatest obstacle to their plans for world conquest.

And in this the Communists are not alone. Their anti-Christian activities in the United States are paralleled by those of another group of American citizens—whose first loyalty is also to another non-religious conspiracy which is openly and avowedly aimed at nothing

less than world domination. Like the Communists, this group follows a widely-published, long-range plan which clearly specifies its aims, goals, objectives and methods. Like the Communists, those who adhere to their plainly-stated intentions of ruling the world have destroyed or enslaved other nations which have opposed them.

However, unlike the Communists, this second group of self-chosen, would-be world conquerors are doing everything they can to destroy the evidence of their past crimes against humanity and to conceal the similarity between their own activities and those of Communism itself.

Just as destruction of the evidence of criminal activity has always been regarded, down through the ages, as conclusive proof of guilt—so also is an attempt to blame others for one's own crimes regarded as clear and positive evidence of guilt.

So it was, as related in the eighth Chapter of the Gospel according to Saint John, when the scribes and the Pharisees sought to tempt Jesus, so that they might accuse Him, by bringing before him the woman taken in adultery, and Jesus replied: “He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her.” (John 8:7) As always, since the dawn of time, *the guilty flee when no man pursueth.*

The oldest criminal tactic since Joseph's brothers tried to hide evidence of their crime from his fath-

er, is to place the blame elsewhere—and then to destroy all evidence of the crime. For this reason, *it is vital to the survival of all Christians and to the very existence of Christianity itself that all of the evidence contained in both Testaments of the Bible be preserved intact.*

FOR TODAY the evidence preserved in the Bible *is being systematically destroyed by those bent on world domination. They hate and fear Christianity and Christians with a ferocity equalled only by the Communists themselves.* But they have made one fatal mistake which can upset their grand strategy and completely reverse all of their previous successes. They have unintentionally alerted their intended victims—a mistake which could be made only by conspirators who have become supremely arrogant through overconfidence that their victory is already at hand. *Thus, by attempting to destroy evidence contained in the Bible, our enemies give us a blueprint of their plans for*

our destruction. This blueprint—far plainer than *Mein Kampf*—clearer even than the blunt warnings of the *Communist Manifesto* and the writings of Lenin, consists solely of those portions of the Old Testament and the New Testament which our enemies have tried so desperately to suppress by omission or revision.

As a result, *they have provided us with a more concentrated and more effective counter-weapon; a completely irrefutable source of documentary evidence—already available in most American homes.*

Truth is veritably a two-edged sword. And the ultimate blasphemy—this attempt to destroy the Word of the living and eternal God—can now be laid squarely on the doorsteps of its perpetrators, as it will be in the pages which follow.

(This is the first of a series of special reports which will be continued in subsequent issues of AMERICAN MERCURY, dealing with the attack on Christianity and the Bible.—Ed.)

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dent Wilson a telegram inviting him immediately to make a solemn declaration with regard to the conditions of a democratic peace, in terms calculated to facilitate propaganda in Germany and in Russia.

"I can," said M. Sisson, "fill Germany with German translations and make the widest use of the Russian translation in the Army and everywhere."

FIVE DAYS later in Europe," writes Mr. Fullerton, "a shiver of joy was felt, even in the trenches where they were fighting, and the words so dictated fell upon Europe like manna from Heaven. Nobody, or rather, few of us, knew that this manna was poisoned."

On January 13, M. Sisson cabled to Washington that the walls of Petrograd (where the Soviets had received the earliest communication of Wilson's idea and message) were covered with it. He added that in Moscow the same publicity would be given to it; that millions of copies would be distributed on the Russian front and on the German front. *A few weeks afterwards came the treason of Brest-Litovsk, then the massacre of the Imperial Family at Ekaterinenburg, then . . .*

Thus did President Wilson promulgate the new charter of international law so as to be agreeable to the Soviets, who at the same time were applying it in their own fashion by the arrest and imprisonment,

in the fortress of Peter and Paul, of the Minister for Roumania, M. Diamandy. Also, by the pillage of his archives; by the official burglary of the Italian Embassy; by the assassination of the gallant Captain Cromy in the British Embassy, and finally by the imprisonment of our compatriots. . . .

I leave to (others) the task of establishing the hierarchy of these organs in their subordination to one another. Was the role of dictator assumed by the Revolution, by the Soviets who must have taken the initiative in the invitation addressed to President Wilson by M. Sisson? Or rather, as I am inclined to think, was not this invitation called for by the *plutocracy of New York, the financiers of the Revolution who could refuse it nothing?*

The plutocracy had taken the full measure of the President. His reason was without a doubt, already weakening. They could push him in the direction towards which he leaned by that cablegram, dated from Petrograd rather than from anywhere else, to conjure him in the names of the Russian and German peoples to be the arbiter of peace and the saviour of the world.

Perhaps the surest means of communication between American finance and the White House passed through Russia. On the other hand, the brusque telegram sent by Jacob H. Schiff proves that the Germanophiles of New York knew how to get at Mr. Wilson.

Some readers will be astonished at meeting Germany and Russia associated in the same request to President Wilson and in the enthusiasm aroused by his Fourteen Points. . . . Would not the whole of this story be under suspicion through its improbability, if the revelation made by Morton Fullerton, far from being contradicted or even questioned, had not been confirmed by additional evidence?

NOT AT ALL. The intervention of Germany would provide further confirmation, if it were necessary. The League of Nations was conceived at Berlin (by the Rothschild group) even before it was hatched out at Petrograd. Bulow relates that in 1917 he wrote to a high official at the Wilhelmstrasse, "without a doubt in these days of extreme crisis he no longer found a minute for rest." Here is his correspondent's reply: "It is true that we have much to do; we are busy preparing German proposals for the League of Nations, which it is to be hoped, will be the best fruit of the war."

This identity brings us back to Berlin, our point of departure in this circular trip around war and peace. It is at Berlin that the circle is completed, after having traversed Washington, Paris, London, Budapest and Petrograd. It is also a journey in search of a paternity, the paternity of the League of Nations. The mutual affinities of its ancestry

(plutocracy, revolution, free-masonry and Pan-Germanism) are so close, these affiliations are so consanguineous and convergent, that it may be wondered whether they are distinct from one another and if there is not beneath them all another identity.

The blind idealism which watched over the cradle of the League, is clearly not one of its fathers. Idealism was there only to provide an alibi for them, to acknowledge their child, to confer on it the civil status and connections which would help it to make its way brilliantly in the world. The real fathers disown it in the interests of its career, but in vain. The child gives them the lie, not intentionally, but by its likeness to them which became more and more striking as it grew up, and by evincing for them a solicitude which could be inexplicable if it were not filial.

(We are satisfied that Sainte-Aulaire's facts are correct and that his major deduction is accurate. The impression should not be given, however, that the Fourteen Points were incubated in five days. They had been ready for promulgation months before the Sisson telegram. It is curious, incidentally, that Sainte-Aulaire makes no mention of Sisson in his much more widely known role as one of the first divulgers of the truth about the financial backers of the Revolution.)

—Ed. CANDOUR.)

Four Corners, U.S.A.

IN NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, the Fire Chief had been assigned a new car. He parked it proudly in front of the station. An alarm sounded, the hook-and-ladder roared toward the street—and smack into the chief's car.

IN NORA SPRINGS, LOUISIANA, a hog farm has incorporated and now calls itself "Oink, Inc."

IN NEVADA, a cattle-rancher, who bears a remarkable resemblance to Ernest Hemingway, contrives to answer the obvious with a sign on his Cadillac station wagon. Legend reads: "For Whom the Bulls Toil."

IN CHEEKTOWAGA, NEW YORK, a woman was asked why she had left \$10,000 in a paper bag found in a vacant lot:

"I was going away for a few days and didn't want to leave it in the house."

IN HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, an insurance company listed the theft of 20 gallons of worms.

IN BUMBLEBEE, ARIZONA, (which consists of four homes and a store) an 81-year-old prospector was overdue from a prospecting trip. Worried friends formed a posse. They found him working his mining claim in a nearby canyon. "I knew I was due back," said the prospector, "but I just had to get out of the city."

IN CHICAGO, a wife embezzled \$693 to pay her husband's tuition at a school for baseball umpires.

IN WASHINGTON, D. C., President Eisenhower received this missive from a 12-year-old:

"Dear Mr. President: I would like to know if the law makes school teachers get drafted in the service. If they do, I know one who has not been. His name is . . . and he is 26 years old. Thank you."

an eyewitness report on the experiment in
collectivism in Florida, officially known
as the Metropolitan Government of Dade

by Jo Hindman

AFTER LAUNCHING the radical experiment in Florida, commonly known as the Metropolitan Government of Miami-Dade, Metro promoters began hurling charges of anarchy at activities of the area's local governments that were—and still are—attempting to stay alive.

The anarchy insult came from a Metro clique that has failed to produce the cure-alls so extravagantly promised during the campaign waged to bring in Metropolitan Government.

The parasitical layer of political power behind the moss curtain of Dade enters its third fiscal year next October 1, 1959.

Extinction of cities as independent political units is a major goal at this stage of Metro. Similar "metropolocides" beyond the county level are drafted by core Metro at district, state, regional and international levels.

The entire Metro complex, including abolishment of elective offices and destruction of representative government, is dictated out of the "1313" cell located, but not localized, at the University of Chicago campus address at 1313 East 60th St., in Illinois.

Another insult leveled at Miami-Dade has described the civic efforts of the area as "schizophrenic." The slighting remark has left the citizenry coldly unamused, especially since the broadside was lobbed in a report rendered by one of the "1313" experts, financed in the southern Metro arena by Ford Foundation, the tax-exempt freeloader.

Result of Metro contempt for its stunned victims in Florida—the county and cities of the unhappy "State of Dade"—has resulted in a stealthy war, marked by convulsive Metro moves whenever the monster government sees a chance to tighten

its killerhold upon the smaller governments within county Dade.

In the first year of operation, Metropolitan Dade county was sued 150 times.

In its second year, Metro's budget director resigned in a huff and was replaced by an out-of-State Metro importee. The appointment, which was welcomed by Metro as "a breath of fresh air," in just a matter of days fouled into a Metro whiff due to the disclosure that the Metro appointee had been arrested in 1954 on a later-dismissed complaint. The Metro manager gave this as the basis for firing the man, but the ex-employee stated that his criticism of Metro overstaffing cost him the job.

Viewed in early 1959, the Metro experiment was chaotic—physically, administratively, and financially.

LOCKS ON EVERY DOOR throughout the redstone Dade county court house were being changed and replaced; torn-up flooring, scaffolding, sounds of hammering, drilling, and chipping filled dust-choked corridor air. Partitions were going up, many were knocked down. Voices babbled in the main lobby as bewildered citizens sought directions from each other in the absence of a clerk at the building's information kiosk.

Persons who had been coming to the old county building for years, regarded the bedlam in worried awe. "Never seen anything like it,"

said one, pushing an elevator button to get away. "Where will it all end?"

Concerning a Metro official, another said: "He was sent here to tear up our government."

Holdovers from the former county government, now on Metro payroll, generally are found to be nervous and unsure of their Metro jobs. Imported newcomers, on the other hand, are as chirpy as cowbirds taking over another bird's nest.

The Metro manager, he who directs the whole mad enterprise, relights ebony-filtered cigarets and defends his \$35,000.00 per year mission by saying, "Time will tell."

Key people in Miami-Dade are ruefully frank and confess that they were tricked by Metro promises. Chastened leaders ponder on how to recoup after the pseudo-liberal blitz, described by Floridans as "the worst thing that has hit Miami since the '26 hurricane."

City-county consolidation proposals were advanced as far back as 1945, 1947, 1953, and all were beaten down; in 1956, die-hard collectivists sponsored still another version, this time enlisting guileless Floridans to help write a Metro charter along a so-called "federal form."

Instead, the Charter began taking shape as collectivized consolidation under the Metro super government. Several members of the charter board tried to turn back when the political ambush was recognized,

but their warnings were smothered by unctuous assurances from Metro-trained "experts," who seemed present on the advisory staffs in astonishing numbers.

METRO HAS PERFECTED a colonizing technique which moves Metro agents into strategic positions in target areas prior to the Metro takeover. Established residents recall in stark afterthought that "public administration trainees" settled in Miami prior to Metro and were on hand when Metro jobs opened up. The wife of a certain Metro official in "back-fence" chatter revealed that she and her husband cooled their heels two years in Miami waiting for his job.

Of the flocking opportunists now drawing high Metro pay, established citizens hold unflattering views, such as "They know more about less than anybody I know," "Not one could run a successful peanut stand;" "They get nothing that is essential done—no problems solved."

Metro's flood of plans and reports brings snorting noises from the citizenry, such as "grandiose, foolhardy, ammunition for politicians, voter appeal."

Miamians, who remember that "1313's" Public Administration Service was allowed by Dade County to send in a crew in 1955 which set up a civil service plan, snort: "a useless waste of money!" also, "a departmental pay plan that wasn't

worth a dime."

According to local observations, both "1313" teams were excursions to "ease the joint" on behalf of Chicago headquarters.

Voters approved the Miami-Dade charter in 1957 under the illusion that they were ratifying an apparatus that would solve sewage and transit problems. Under those disguises, Metro had forced its way. Metro's city-killing threats that periodically follow, now leave voters in a state of shock.

Metro's first ordinance-spewing spree imposed area-wide zoning upon the following towns, villages, and cities under Metro rule: Bal Harbor, Bay Harbor Islands, Biscayne Park, Coral Gables, El Portal, Florida City, Golden Beach, Hialeah, Hialeah Gardens, Homestead, Indian Creek, Miami, Miami Beach, Miami Shores, Miami Springs, North Gay Island, North Miami, Opa Locka, South Miami, Surfside, Sweetwater, Virginia Gardens, and West Miami.

Metro commissioners passed an ordinance compelling the citizens of Miami to vote all their services over to Metro in order "to meet a public emergency affecting life, health, property, and public safety." A great outcry of outraged citizens forced the cancellation of this ordinance.

Metro announced its intentions to wrest control of juvenile detention facilities from the control of juvenile court, to buy out private transit lines and to run Metro buses, to

regulate utilities, to raise property assessments, to raise taxes on gasoline and cigars, to impose a county-wide Metro traffic code, to restrict the right to bear arms, and many other far-reaching interventions, including an effort to get into the water business.

RESPONSIBLE civic leaders drafted an "autonomy" amendment in an attempt to halt the runaway government. The amendment provided that Metro should not infringe, disturb or interfere with the rights of self government which the cities possessed prior to Metro.

A special referendum was called for February, 1958. The irritated public pulse predicted that the amendment would win. Metro countered and secured a court order that delayed the vote for seven months. Metro plunged into high-powered press-agentry, spent seven dollars to every one dollar raised by local people who were trying to pass the amendment.

Unfortunately, pro-autonomy spokesmen blurred the issue and possibly paved the road to defeat when they claimed that autonomy backers "did not oppose the Metro Charter," were "not the foe of Metro government," and "approved of Metro government in the form of a true federal organization" in the form originally "assured."

Metro promoters are delighted with delusions of the sort. Confusion is the soilbed for Metro "assur-

ances" which divert attention from Metro's earmarks of statism, including tax extortion, total public enterprise, and control by dictatorial "experts."

Mayor of Miami Beach put the searchlight on Metro trickery when he warned: "In the future, (when) we elect Metro commissioners to govern us, Miami Beach citizens will vote, in part, for people who are strangers to them. Half of these commissioners run county-wide, and half from districts. People in Miami Beach simply have no opportunity to know candidates from Homestead, and Perrine voters have little chance to become familiar with the background of a candidate from North Miami.

"In this sort of situation, the men who control the newspapers, radio and television can and do control elections. Metro without controls gives tremendous power to the owners and operators of mass media of communication. This is a very unhealthy situation. You might best the big paper in your home town, but it would be next to impossible if you had to run county-wide in an area where few people know you.

"Today, one of the charges hurled by the press of this county at the proponents of the Charter (autonomy) amendment is that they are petty politicians trying to save their jobs—incidentally, this is the first admission of the press that the cities soon will be eliminated

in the event the amendment does not carry."

[The vice president and general manager of the *New York Times*, and chairman of the Press Communications Committee for the American Newspaper Publishers Association is Amory H. Bradford, who has been elected recently to the presidency of the Regional Plan Association, which has advocated full legal status for the quasi-official (in the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut region) Metropolitan Regional Council.—Ed.]

The falsehood which paints Metro opponents as "politicians trying to save their jobs" is another Metro missile that needs bringing down. Actually, the most formidable of all opposition against Metro is coming from rank-and-file Americans who are determined that Metro, apparatus and ideology, shall be cast out of the United States.

The autonomy amendment lost.

Rejoicing, the Metro manager doubletalked: "The charter amendment proposed . . . would have diluted (Metro) autonomy. Each city would have enjoyed an independent, unchecked authority within its own territory. . . . Local governmental anarchy would have been inevitable." Metro incubates alien innovations. Painting the American spirit of independence as "anarchy" may be historically the most dangerous of all.

Metro press-agency jammed the linotypes of America with news releases that falsely reported a tax cut and went on to describe a Metro paradise in Miami-Dade that was non-existent. Actually, inhabitants of the "State of Dade" were stirring the moss curtain with bitter complaints.

The village of Miami Shores protested to the Florida Supreme Court concerning a case involving Metro traffic control. The village claimed regulation of its own traffic as one of the rights of self-determination guaranteed by the Metro Charter.

The Court answered: "The question of what is or is not a purely local power of a municipality is a mixed question of law and fact."

A judge who supported the true position of home-rule dissented, saying, "Control of traffic is a problem for the municipalities."

Another judge sided with the majority opinion: "Over-purification of this concept (home-rule) would . . . promote the anarchy of untrammelled individuality," he said.

Finally, the Court ruled that the charter gave Metro the power to enforce area-wide traffic control.

MOST RECENT MIXUP that has occurred since Metro took over all Dade's road-law enforcement transpired as recently as May, 1959. City of Miami was ordered to refund to offenders one million dollars in traffic fines, described in

court as "unjust enrichment." The situation stemmed from the Metro charter pre-emption that left the city without an ordinance on which to base its collection of traffic fines.

The one million dollars is lost to the city treasury, depository of Miami taxpayers; and future millions will bypass the treasury going to Metro. In the meantime, Miami property owners are expecting to be taxed to bear the treasury-stripping loss.

Among Metro's many boasts, the most absurd is its claim of organizational purity, implying that Metropolitan Government stands untouched by gutter politics. The giant purge in Miami city hall laughs down this Metro conceit: the recently engineered shakeup has swept out of office all persons whom the Metro clique regarded as obstructionists to Metro policy.

Metro has another scheme to squelch opposition and to keep elected representatives quiet. Section 3.05 of the Charter provides punishment for commissioners who attempt to direct or give orders to Metro personnel, either publicly or privately. The punishment is removal from office.

The Metro charter, sometimes dubbed "the little UN Charter," is sternly criticized by an authority on administrative government and municipal law as "a retrogression in government . . . in which the powers granted to officials are too great." The international UN Char-

ter technique of give-on-the-one-hand and take-away-on-the-other riddles the Metro charter guarantees and weakens "most of the normal safeguards which protect taxpayers and citizens."

The Miami Shores traffic case, the city-hall shakeup and the Charter punishment clause illustrate a few of Metro's totalitarian conquests and aims. Metro's "minimum standards" provision is another.

This all-pervasive grant of authority (Section 1.01, A-18) of the Metro charter is beamed at cities, and carries a wallop sufficient to kill: Any city failing to furnish services up to standards set for it by Metro may find Metro moving in and taking over the municipal services.

THE DANGER ARISES from the problem of defining a minimum standard. What is a minimum police or health service, for instance?

There is basis for anxiety concerning arbitrary standard-setting. For instance, the Metro law could demolish the pay-as-you-go financing of beautiful Miami Shores, the village that enjoys "champagne living" on a relatively low tax scale. The citizens economize, save, then buy what they have been saving for—street lighting is a current civic project.

Metro runs counter to this policy. Metro practice is to plan grandiosely, then tax heavily to buy what is planned.

Under the conditions of duress with which Metro surrounds its schemes, the provision that cities may "vote" themselves out of existence turns into so much eyewash.

Take the matter of the Metro traffic code. County-wide enforcement of the Metro ordinance abolishes a major part of police work in various municipalities. Villages and cities can scarcely afford to pay two police forces.

Yet, Metro compels the municipalities to pay taxes to support Metro police. Sheer inability to support the double-layer government can drive the villages and cities either into municipal bankruptcy or into the waiting Metro super-government.

Metro's presence appears to encourage an ugly sort of civic irresponsibility, evident during a certain municipal dispute: disgruntled losers threatened hotly to sweep their town into Metro and to wipe out city government if they didn't get their way!

Nevertheless, citizens are putting up a fight against Metro, even though their efforts toward self-preservation of their cities are being described as "anarchy."

In other directions, Metro-wood associations are cooling in attitude toward the voracious government. The survey team of the American Bar Association which is studying the reorganizing of the Metro court system is beginning to go slow and to ask questions of Metro.

AT PRESENT in Miami-Dade, Metro can take over and administer as county-wide functions the following services: waste and sewage collection and disposal, inspecting automobiles and issuing safety stickers, setting buildings codes and issuing certificates of competency to contractors and tradesmen, establishing water supplies and setting up conservation projects. Even liquor sales are under Metro control.

The various powers were in effect during the entire year of 1958. Early this year (1959) taxpayers were dismayed to read from a newspaper editorial, the following: "(An inquiry) showed these figures for total payroll of City Hall and the Department of Water and Sewers; for the 12 months of 1957, \$15,982,289; for 1958, \$16,887,173. That's an increase of \$904,884 . . . Now that Metropolitan Government here is a going concern, you'd naturally think that City Hall payrolls should be getting smaller. Don't you—still?"

The snarl is such that it takes sharp scorekeeping in Miami-Dade to determine on any bright day whether a municipal service has been taken over by Metro, or whether the service still operates under local jurisdiction. The editorial quoted failed to clarify the status of the Department of Water and Sewers and sacrificed exactness by lumping the Department's business with City Hall; but the editorial conveyed the fact that government costs

had gone up "now that Metro . . . is a going concern." Actually, Miami's Department of Water and Sewers operates semi-autonomously free from "City Hall."

The Metro dynasty initiated an ignorant foray upon the city of Miami's water system through a press release without the courtesy of consulting with the water board. Metro's political henchmen in city hall joined Metro with lip service, but the non-political water board took a different stand.

The semi-autonomous water department which operates independently from other city departments is directed by a five-member board with powers, duties, and responsibilities customarily vested in the board of directors of a private corporation. These five established Miami's have operated the water and sewer department profitably, in the name of the taxpayers, for the past 17 years. The water system sells *pro rata to other cities, such as Hialeah*, which has its own water board, but distributes water purchased from Miami.

Revenue bonds of the Miami water and sewer department have always sold briskly at desirable interest rates that reflect good management.

In offering the bonds to prospective purchasers, the City of Miami has repeatedly stressed certain facts, such as the operation of the department independently from other city departments, and the fact

that the city manager has no jurisdiction over any of the activities or operations of the department of water and sewers.

Accosted by Metro, the board has declared that if the semi-autonomous character of the department should be destroyed by consolidation, the merger would violate the enabling section of the city charter and repudiate the city's repeated representations and commitments to the purchasers of its bonds during the 17-year period.

It is estimated that the present 2.94 per cent water revenue bond rate would climb to a four per cent high and cost the taxpayers an estimated transfer loss of \$24,188,-711.00.

Since the city manager has never been tolerated in department affairs, it is almost inconceivable that the board would hand the department over to a Metro manager, especially with Metro in its present chaotic state.

HARD HIT THOUGH IT IS by political Metro, Miami-Dade has kept free from an economic aspect of Metro—urban renewal redevelopment. Citizens throughout the State of Florida are sensitive to the threat against States Rights posed by the deadly city-federal relationship forged by federal subsidy to cities for slum clearance and urban renewal community redevelopment.

Opposition in Tallahassee, the State capital, was led by Floridians

"unalterably opposed to the acquisition of privately-owned property by government bodies for the purpose of resale to private enterprise." The socialistic urban renewal program has had the unflagging support of Metro's "1313" adjunct, the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, which lobbies in Washington.

The entire 1959 Florida Legislature has been described as an "anti-Metro session," wherein "the business of the county taking over the cities, as in Dade County, is dead." Defeat of an urban renewal proposal, 57-33, by the House in early session appears to bear out these facts.

An inkling of Metro's vast drive to conquer can be grasped by observing Metro's attempts to control water and housing. Once you get control of the water a man drinks and the roof under which he lives, you pretty well control the man, himself.

An official who signed the Dade charter stresses the following latterday warning: "Metro was 'sold' to the people as an arrangement whereby people in cities would be relieved of the operational expenses of municipal services given to people living in the unincorporated area of the county."

It is only natural for taxpayers to want to avoid carrying the load of other taxpayers who do not pay a fair share. Metro capitalized on this perfectly normal desire, but after

getting in, Metro failed to deliver on promises.

Alternatives are sometimes not considered, such as the possibility that a well set up system of cost accounting based on sensible tax districting could accomplish the desired ends without handover of the power to kill cities, such as Metro possesses.

Mayor of one of the cities-to-be-killed said: "Metro promised to give higher services with lower taxes. Now, Metro is taking away city services and will charge higher taxes." His remark brings Metro to task for falsely telling the rest of America that Miami-Dade Metro is off to a fine start. People inside Dade are positive that taxes are going up. Yet, Metro claims that Metropolitan Government has cut Miami-Dade taxes. These are conflicting views. Which is true?

IN ITS FIRST YEAR, Miami-Dade's Metro raised salaries of key positions, leased and purchased additional buildings to provide space to house the expanding Metro government, organized a new office services division costing \$40,000.00; instituted a personnel training program, and budgeted \$500,000.00 for employee pay increases; set aside \$150,000.00 for metropolitan planning; another \$500,000.00 for new equipment and a motor pool; another \$500,000.00 for a property reassessment survey; and \$500,000.00 for expanded public safety, park

and recreation, health, and welfare programs.

Metro also completed three studies in the field of traffic and transportation, following a layout obtainable from "1313" headquarters in Chicago. Other studies and projects for "improving" governmental services to citizens were put in motion, including (1) expanded road building, (2) hiring 80 additional men for traffic and patrol, (3) expansion of crime records and identification facilities, (4) analysis of waste collection and disposal operations, (5) expansion of recreation programs in unincorporated areas to serve all age groups, (6) inventory and master plan for all water and sewage systems in the county, (7) physical plant expansion for institutional hospital care, (8) establishment of a new child welfare division.

In the face of such new spending, Metro's claim of a tax cut sounded fantastic. Yet, in early 1959, the tax cut story appeared in various newspapers and publications throughout the United States.

Here is a composite version taken from various sources: "Dade-Miami joint government off to a fine start" (*Metropolitan Herald*, Atlanta, Georgia). "The first reduction in taxes in the history of Dade County" (*The Mobile Press*, Mobile, Alabama). "without any alteration whatsoever in the level of property assessments" (*New York State Taxpayer*, Albany, N. Y.). The

Metro manager said that "a new approach to budgeting was responsible for the reduction."

AN INVESTIGATION conducted in the courthouse in Miami, the Metro capitol, dug to the root of the matter. The Metro wizardry—a tax cut apparently drawn out of thin air and in the very face of extravagant spending and budgeted increases—now lies exposed for what it is. It is a mere trick of book-keeping, and a poor one, at that.

In other words, to achieve the much-publicized so-called "tax cut," a cash reserve fund, amounting to \$2,198,180.00, was dumped into the general fund, causing a cut of \$1.1 million. The tax millage was reduced, not by saving, but by taking the people's savings.

It is, as the Metro manager is quoted, "a new approach to budgeting," but one that cannot be repeated, simply because no other cash reserve fund exists to be handily dumped.

A Metro official, in the act of producing the above information concerning the cash dumping, was interrupted on his desk telephone by a Metro creditor. The official listened unenthusiastically, then hedged, "You'll get your money in time, but there's none to be had, at present." He hung up.

In other words, Metro has overthrown the thrifty practice of the former Dade county government, which kept a cash balance of four to

six million dollars on hand to tide over the lean pre-collection months. The "reduction" merely furnished Metro press-agents with some temporary fireworks.

The inevitable increase on Miami-Dade's next mailing of tax bills will tell part of the story. Another chapter contains Metro's hidden taxation which is busily raking in "new" money through sources tapped for the purpose, such as the 100 per cent hike in the certificate of use and occupancy, formerly \$25, now \$50 under Metro ordinance.

The leviathan of statism in Miami-Dade resolves into an ugly picture of totalitarianism, "strengthened" by sapping citizen self-rule, entrenched by punishing independence, Metro-defined as "anarchy," and promulgated by a politically armored tyrant—the Metro manager.

Floridians have taken warning from the bitter lessons of Metropolitan Government. To restrain the city-killers, Dade county has been sealed off, so to speak. The Florida State Constitution was amended to pave the way for Metro, but the legislation applied to Dade County only. Other counties of Florida must apply for similar

legislation in order to ask for Metro.

To date, none has.

Is there a way out for citizens of Miami-Dade? Various proposals are in the air. Some hinge upon amending the charter, but such patchwork is regarded half-heartedly by many citizens. A successful referendum asking for total repeal is another possibility.

Home rule and Metro are two unrelated types of government. For instance, counties in California since the 19th century have lived under home-rule—not Metro. Therefore, the Legislative grant of home-rule to Dade county, if modified, could be left to stand.

Another proposal, advanced by a Dade oldtimer, would "kick out" the imported Metro manager, hire a local person, then work for correction via legislation.

A young Southerner holds a sterner view: "We're going to keep the manager just where he is. After we're through with him, absolutely nobody would want the job."

If none of these or better proposals work, or are put to work, given time Metro can squeeze the municipal breath out of every town, village and city in Miami-Dade.

The Declaration of Independence

... includes four specific references to the dependence of our nation on Almighty God:

1. "... the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them . . ."
2. "all men are . . . endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights"
3. "... to the Supreme Judge of the world . . ."
4. "... with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence."

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WAS WORLD WAR III
LOST BACK IN 1933?

THE RUSSIAN RECOGNITION SWINDLE



Rejected by four administrations, it was sneaked
over when Roosevelt came to the presidency

by Harold Lord Varney

THERE IS A SORT OF CHAIN REACTION effect from our major political blunders. A single, ill-starred mistake, if committed at a focal moment, may lead to a whole cycle of disaster. Only when we look back reflectively upon the span of history, do we recognize where we went wrong.

Such an epochal blunder was committed by the American people on November 16, 1933 when Franklin D. Roosevelt recognized Soviet Russia. From this event has resulted a malign sequence of consequences from which we are even now suffering acutely. Some of the ghastly events which might never have happened without Roosevelt's

initial folly are:

- (1) World War II and Lend-Lease.
- (2) Soviet Russia's transformation from a backward nation into a deadly first-class military power.
- (3) The loss of Satellite Eastern Europe and Mainland China to Communism.
- (4) The bloody Korean War.
- (5) Our unending drain of multi-billion dollar foreign aid.

Or to bring the subject up to the latest headline—without Russian recognition, we would not be witnessing the spectacle of a group of tired statesmen sitting around a Geneva table deciding the fate of Berlin.

If this over-simplification of history seems too arbitrary, there can be no question that Roosevelt's stupid act speeded up the maturing of Red Russia as a major military power by at least a half a century. Without our eager rush to help the Russian Communists, their attainment of overwhelming power would have been a matter of decades, not years. The Russian danger would not have fallen upon the Free World with the shattering effect which we now bitterly face.

Russian recognition, like the present proposed Red China recognition, was not something which *had* to happen. It was not something which was decreed by the inevitability of history. It came because reckless men in Washington high places lost their nerve in the face of a major political test.

The whole subject of 1933 Russian recognition has a particular pertinence for us today because, if the Left Liberals have their way, we may be on the brink of an equally fatal mistake in the case of Red China. In the present agitation of the Cyrus Eatons, the Elmo Ropers, the Nathaniel Peffers and the Charles O. Porters for American recognition of Mao Tse-tung's China, we are confronted by all the distortion of truth, the foolish wishful thinking, the argumentative *non sequitur* which we faced in 1933. There is a deadly parallel between the build-up of "recognize Red China" agitation and the similar "rec-

ognize Red Russia" drive of the early 1930's.

Unless the American people are clear-sighted and have learned the lesson of history, they may make the same ineffable mistake for a second time.

LET US GLANCE briefly at some of the events which preceded Roosevelt's final cave-in to Russian recognition in 1933.

The first thing to bear in mind is that recognition, when it came, was not a sudden and spontaneous decision. The "Liberal" clique had been working tirelessly and uninterruptedly for Russian recognition ever since Lenin's seizure of power in 1917, 16 years before. Only the ceaseless vigilance of such informed groups as the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor, the D.A.R. and courageous Catholic and Protestant conservative leaders had blocked it.

The first chapter in the fight took place in Moscow in the winter of 1917-18, within a few months of the Bolshevik triumph. Had President Wilson not had the advantage in Washington of expert Russian advice from such men as Edgar Sisson, Arthur Bullard and William English Walling, and had we not had a well balanced and courageous American Ambassador in Moscow in the person of David R. Francis, the whole history of the times might have been different. We easily could have been stampeded, un-

der the pretext of war necessity, into immediate recognition of Red Russia.

The plotters for recognition were present in full force in Moscow during the fateful months of 1918. Certainly no more grotesque cast of half-baked Americans ever assembled in an historic crisis than the little clique of pro-recognitionists which gravitated to Moscow after Lenin's triumph. They included the intriguing Raymond Robins, the bumbling millionaire, William Boyce Thompson, the sly, double-dealing Alexander Gumberg, and the fanatical Communist, John Reed. Later, their company was to be swollen by the gullible Lincoln Steffens ("I have seen the future and it works"), the comic-opera Paxton Hibben and the young William C. Bullitt, who was then commencing his unhappy 15-year love affair with the Soviets. In New York, this clique had a mouthpiece in Herbert Bayard Swope, who was writing powerful articles in the *New York World*, designed to frighten the President into pro-Soviet action.

THE INTRIGUE proceeded as far as the dispatch of a Robins report to the State Department (through the intermediacy of William Boyce Thompson) on January 23, 1918, urging immediate American recognition of the Bolshevik regime. President Wilson coldly ignored it.

Later, Wilson's Secretary of State,

Bainbridge Colby, issued a classic statement of America's fixed attitude toward the Soviet Government. It declared that we would have no traffic with this minority group of revolutionists, which had torpedoed Russia's one chance for popular government. It declared that we could not have civilized dealings with a regime which did not honor its nation's debts. It stressed that the Russian Bolsheviks were committed to a program of world revolution through the Comintern and that nations which have respect for international contractual obligations could not have dealings with such a self-declared enemy of the world order.

With some modifications, the Colby declaration remained the official American position toward Communist Russia through the three successive administrations of Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover.

The next full-dress attempt to hurrah us into recognition of Red Russia came during the administration of President Harding. The central figure in this effort was Senator Joseph I. France, a one-term Republican Senator from Maryland. France made a personally-escorted tour of Sovietland and came home bubbling with enthusiasm over what he saw. His propaganda was favored by the business depression and widespread unemployment which swept over the United States in 1921. He was full

of glowing tales of the potential Russian trade which would follow recognition.

There was one uncomfortable moment for the deluded Senator when he was interrupted in a speech in the Senate by the insistent demand from his colleagues to name the exports which Red Russia could send us to inaugurate trade. He was unable to name anything except flax and hog bristles. His agitation eventually became a comic relief.

BUT PRO-RECOGNITION propaganda began to take on important proportions with the establishment of the Amtorg Trading Corporation in the United States in 1924. Russia, in desperate need of machinery and elemental necessities, became a purchaser of American heavy goods on a large scale. The Amtorg period saw the beginning of the planned stealing of American production know-how which was to assume such colossal proportions during the Lend-Lease years. At its height, Amtorg maintained 15 commissions of Russian technicians who were assigned to study American production methods in such industries as chemicals, aviation, glass, paper, etc. In the Amtorg offices a staff of 700 to 800 employees worked busily. Although it was difficult to authenticate the fact, the Amtorg money was undoubtedly behind many of the Communist-organized pro-recognition fronts

which began to spring up during the period.

The Amtorg-inspired activities were able to employ an argument of real potency—the hope of large scale American profit from trade with Red Russia. When the recognition case was put in this form, rather than in the form of ideology, it was able to attract the support of important business interests. Their attitudes began to be felt increasingly in Washington during the late Twenties.

The recognition cause also picked up a major political celebrity. This was Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. Borah became a full-going worker for recognition. His great prestige in the Senate made him a powerful advocate.

A mystery was attached to Borah's final years. When he died in 1940, his estate was believed to be negligible. But when his safe deposit box was opened, it was discovered that he had a nest-egg of \$200,000 in bonds which none of his legal advisers could account for. There was wide speculation at the time that some of this mystery money might have been connected with his pro-Russian activities.

But the recognition advocates came into their real innings after 1929, when the Depression struck America. In the dazed and bewildered depths of the Depression, many Americans were ready to listen to almost any political medicine man. It was the period of Dr.

Townsend's pension plan, of Howard Scott's technocracy, of Major Douglas' Social Credit, of Upton Sinclair's Epic, and of the convincing stamp plan. The atmosphere was hand-made for Russia. The recognition spielers were able to point to a great untapped nation of 160,000,000 people, ready to become customers for American goods. Graphs were prepared showing, in break-down form, how many jobs for American unemployed workers Russian trade would provide. All that stood between us and this lush opportunity, they argued, was the stubborn nonrecognition policy of President Hoover. In late 1932 and early 1933, many of the American people were willing to believe in miracles.

Communist Russia was able to show convincing figures to prove that this potential trade existed. In 1930, Soviet Russia had bought \$114,399,000 worth of American goods. In 1931, it had bought \$103,717,000. But this had dwindled to only \$8,997,000 in 1933. The bait was well hooked for the United States as we entered the Roosevelt administration in 1933.

A business group, spearheaded by James D. Mooney, Vice President of General Motors, loosely consolidated in late 1932 and engaged a Madison Avenue advertising agency to publicize the pro-recognition side.

But from the standpoint of the new Roosevelt administration, a

much more formidable influence went to work for recognition after FDR's election. This was Felix Frankfurter. The Harvard professor, during Roosevelt's first year, working deviously but shrewdly, was able to spot his men in many of the key positions of the new administration. One of Frankfurter's men was Dean G. Acheson, for whom Felix secured the berth of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Acheson, with his impressive manner and his impeccable respectability, began a behind-the-scenes drive for recognition which soon bore fruit. Frankfurter himself called the turn when, in 1932, he told friends that recognition was now in the bag.

THE RECOGNITION GROUP in 1933 Washington soon embraced some extremely important names. Harold L. Ickes, one of its strongest advocates, revealed in his memoirs that when Roosevelt finally presented the recognition issue to his cabinet, only two members opposed it, one of whom, strangely enough, was Henry A. Wallace.

The front for the whole recognition endeavor during these final months was William C. Bullitt, who had a roving Ambassador assignment from the new President shortly after inauguration day. Bullitt, who has since realized and publicly admitted his mistake about Russia, united all the scattered pipe lines of influence. The three men

whom Roosevelt unofficially selected to handle the details of the recognition move were Dean G. Acheson, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and William C. Bullitt.

Later, Winston Churchill gave another version of the recognition maneuver. In this version, President Roosevelt gave the primary credit to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Churchill quotes Roosevelt as telling him at Yalta:

In 1933 my wife visited a school in our country. In one of the classrooms she saw a map with a large blank space on it. She asked what was the blank space and was told they were not allowed to mention the space—it was the Soviet Union. That was one of the reasons why I wrote to President Kalinin asking him to send a representative to Washington to discuss the opening of diplomatic relations. That is the history of our recognition of Russia.

Such a frivolous explanation is in keeping with the airy irresponsibility with which Roosevelt handled the whole Russian issue.

LATER IT TRANSPIRED that Roosevelt flouted his own State Department in making the recognition decision. An eight-page memorandum was discovered by Julius Epstein in the Hyde Park Roosevelt files, dated July 27, 1933, and signed by William Phillips, Undersecretary of State. This memo, obviously prepared at the President's request, warned him emphatically against

recognizing Soviet Russia without iron-clad commitments that Russia would abandon world revolutionary aims. In the face of this reasoned advice, Mr. Roosevelt bypassed the State Department and proceeded with his negotiations through other channels.

Harold L. Ickes, in his diaries, tells the story of recognition as Roosevelt told it to him:

He told me how the thing was brought about. The old-line State Department men fussed over the proposition of how to approach Russia and the way it was worked out was this. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., had been discussing a loan for some weeks with Boris E. Shvirsky who represents Amtorg in this country. Then Bullitt met Shvirsky at Morgenthau's office. Bullitt asked Shvirsky if such a letter as he referred to should be sent to President Kalinin if he would reply . . . Shvirsky said he was not only head of Amtorg but official representative of the Soviet Government here. Said the reply would be along these lines. Bullitt then took from his pocket a letter signed by Franklin D. Roosevelt and said he was authorized to present such a letter. Shvirsky then presented a letter from President Kalinin and the deed was closed.

The final clincher in the negotiations was the ex-officio promise of the Russians that Soviet purchases abroad for the next year would total \$1,000,000,000 and that the United States would get the lion's share of this total.

THE INK WAS SCARCELY DRY upon the recognition agreement when the Soviet regime began to treat it like a scrap of paper. Never has the United States experienced a more unhappy hangover from a diplomatic party.

Maxim Litvinov, who handled the negotiations for Russia, promised solemnly that his government would make restitution to the United States for the \$628,000,000 American losses which resulted from Bolshevik confiscations and repudiations.

The Soviets went through the act of negotiation of claims but to date not a dollar of these obligations has reached the United States.

Litvinov promised categorically that Russia would desist from its propaganda and agitational activities in the United States. There was a suspension for about two years of the most flagrant activities of the Russian espionage ring in the United States. Then they were resumed, on a scale many times greater than before, in the form of the Ware, Perlo, Silvermaster, Adams and other spy groups which were later exposed by Congressional investigative committees. They are still proceeding.

The Russian trade mirage also disappeared as soon as the ink was dry on the agreement. So far from an increase in Russian purchases, there was a sensational drop after recognition. In contrast to the \$103,717,000 in Soviet purchases in

1931, total Soviet orders in 1934, the first full year after the agreement, aggregated only \$15,011,000. The highest trade year before the outbreak of World War II was 1938 when total Soviet purchases were \$69,691,999—a figure far below the pre-recognition high. It was soon obvious that Stalin's men had sold us an extremely dishonest bill of goods.

Financially, the measure of what Russia gained from recognition was the \$11 billion in Lend Lease, accompanied by all the important patents and American production secrets which were freely turned over to Russia during World War II. This lavish aid transformed the Russian economy.

Politically, the United States is paying for its recognition blunder with all the staggering strain of the Cold War. It is a story of national humiliation for America and the final chapter has not yet been written. From this single stupidity of 1933 has flowed an increasing stream of problems which may some day destroy American freedom.

Can any intelligent man question that consequences just as disastrous to America would follow the recognition of Red China? The American people have learned their mistake the hard way in their experience with Soviet Russia. Must they learn it all over again at the hands of the sharpshooters of Mao Tse-tung?

Toward The Summit

Poland and the Oder-Neisse Line

by Major General Charles A. Willoughby

THE "FOUR HORSEMEN of the Apocalypse" rode rough shod over the earth: they stabled at Potsdam (1945) which has become anathema to literally millions of the homeless, the dispossessed from the Baltikum, from East Prussia, from Bohemia, from all the areas where Communism was planted with Russian bayonets. The moral responsibility for these genocidal crimes must be shared equally by that vague entity labelled the "West" under the alleged leadership of the United States.

Years ago one of the ablest American politicians, Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, stated the case in classical simplicity:

"... Beginning with Teheran through Yalta, Potsdam and many conferences of ignoble secrecy, we have tried to bribe the masters of the Kremlin by throwing them chunks of territory and the freedoms of innocent populations. . . . it is our own fault that we failed to use the immense strength in our hands to guarantee a decent, equitable and enduring peace . . ."

The West is on the verge of throwing still another "chunk of territory" to the Kremlin slave drivers in the area behind the Oder-Neisse rivers, comprising East Prussia, Silesia and Königsberg. The Summit, if it is held, will have to come to grips with that problem very soon. The shabby basis of the expected proposal is rooted in the genocidal intrigues in which the Russians took eastern Poland in a deal with Hitler (1939) and now try to assuage the Poles by giving them equivalent German territories, casually "adjudicated" in Potsdam (1945) by the Allies. The degeneration of international morality that began with Versailles (1918) and continued with the recognition of Communist Russia (1933), became absolute during World War II in the deals of Yalta, Potsdam and Teheran; one of the worst examples of more recent genocide was the expulsion in 1948 of 3,000,000 Sudeten Germans from Czecho-Slovakia where they had resided for centuries.

The initial formation of the

Czech republic itself (1918) was an ethically questionable operation at Versailles and is an interesting example of the American government (i.e. Wilson, who should have known better) being tricked by a map forgery and crooked European politicians; this international *naïveté* has been characteristic of American foreign policy ever since. Thus we point the finger at the “cancer” of Europe: annexations of political frontiers, expropriations of homes and areas and the expulsion of entire populations. There were Alsace-Lorraine (1870) that kept the French thirsting for “revanche” until the explosions of World War I; the “Polish Corridor” carved out of East German territory in 1918, which gave Hitler his political spring-board; the seizure of Austrian Tyrol by Italy which is still a festering sore today; the barbaric expulsion of 3,000,000 Sudetens in 1948; the wholesale Russian seizures of the Baltic states etc., etc.

The Western democracies were either direct parties to these geopolitical crimes, like France and Italy, or ignorantly agreed to what will inevitably become a future *casus belli*. In the meantime, the connivers preen themselves on Wilson’s “Fourteen Points”, on Churchill’s “Atlantic Charter” and on Roosevelt’s “Four Freedoms”—glib, meaningless, hypocritical slogans with which the fatuous West has learned to drug itself.

The tentative Western “pack-

age” for the time being, evades the pitfalls of annexations and captive peoples and makes no mention of the German Oder-Neisse territories now occupied by Poland and Russia.

The Germans and that vast legion of the dispossessed, the “expellee-refugees” from Communism are fully aware of these sly, diplomatic omissions and there is a growing note of urgency in their newspapers and comments by their leaders: I refer to studies by—and exchange of views with—the Hon. Walter Stain, Secretary of State for Labour and Social Welfare, Bavaria; Dr. Walter Becher, Member of the Bavarian Parliament and the venerable spokesman of millions of Sudeten expellees, and Dr. Lodgman von Auen, whose career began under the Austrian Empire, who protested Versailles and the Wilson-Masaryk creation, the shotgun wedding of Bohemia and Slovakia and the “Polish Corridor”, a knife slicing through Germany to later furnish a rabble-rousing platform for Hitler, as potent a formula as the reconstruction scandals have been for the restive South.

PENDING THE SIGNING of a definitive peace treaty, the territories of the German Reich (as it existed on December 31, 1937) east of a line defined by the rivers, Oder and Lausitz-Neisse, were placed under Polish administration, and the northern part of East Prussia under

Soviet Russian control. This area comprised the former Prussian provinces of East-Prussia with its capital city Königsberg, Silesia with its capital Breslau, Pozen, West-Prussia, and parts of the provinces of Pomerania with Stettin and Brandenburg. The "free city" of Danzig, with an almost exclusively German population, suffered the same fate.

The German inhabitants, numbering nearly ten millions in 1939, were driven out and compelled to leave their belongings behind. Only about two millions of the initial settlers remained. The Russians promptly imported about 4,800,000 new Polish and Ukrainian immigrants; and, in northern East Prussia, about 600,000 settlers from western and central Russia, *partly of Asiatic origins*. By the time the infamous Potsdam agreement was signed, more than four million Germans already had been expelled although the "Big Three" requested a perfunctory stop. Obviously, the Poles were engaged in creating a *fait-accompli* before the notorious international conference assembled. This is juridically important, since it is conveniently claimed that the expulsion was a direct or ordered result of the Potsdam conference.

The Communist-controlled Polish state endeavours to justify its demands for the German provinces and its inhuman expulsion of the German population by citing *pre-historic settlement* of these areas by

Slavonic tribes, although *in most cases, they were not Poles*. Centuries before the Slavonic settlements, Teutons had lived in the East German provinces and brought with them economic and cultural values; these territories have been German for many centuries. The "baroque" of Silesia was not far behind the brilliant models of Bavaria and Marienburg, and Danzig contained most distinguished creations of Germanic architecture.

THE THEORY of "historical origin as the basis for post-war annexation" is a typical Communist stragem, applied from Formosa to the Baltic. Example: Formosa, seized by the Japanese in 1877, as an act of war, confirmed by normal treaty negotiations, *must be liberated in 1959*. East Germany, Stettin, Breslau and Königsberg must become Polish now, *to correct the partitions of Poland as of 1757*. If we were to take such "historical claims" seriously, we would have to return Texas and California to Mexico, Alaska to the Russians and Louisiana to the French. Nevertheless, this historical and diplomatic nonsense is well supported in certain British and American circles, notably the *New York Times* (eulogist of Castro, Betancourt and Galindez). The general Polish thesis was vigorously presented in the *Times Magazine* April 26, 1959, probably to "prepare" public opinion (?) or to launch a *ballon d'essai*.

This is how A. M. Rosenthal, *Times* correspondent, put it:

"..... This raw and half-gutted city of *Szczecin* that the Germans once called *Stettin*. . . . The intent of Yalta and Potsdam was clear: the territory would be permanently Polish, *guilt payment* (whose guilt?) for the chunk of eastern Poland grabbed by the Russians. . . ."

..... There was actually a strong Polish tinge to this "German area" and the Poles are grimly determined to *emphasize their historicities*: Do you know where the Germans got the name *Stettin*? It was *Szczecin* first and Polish; it means "pig bristles". The Prussians took it in the Seventeenth Century and *made it Stettin*. . . . in the town of Lignice, Prince Henry, son of King Boleslaw defeated the Tartars: *that was in 1214*. . . .

..... Poland was an ally in the fight against Germany. Poland saw her eastern third go to the Soviet Union (Hitler Pact) with the consent of the allies. Poland was promised German territory at Yalta. . . .

..... The Poles have been uneasily defensive, enough to chisel out German inscriptions and haul Polish statues from the lost (to the Russians) territories and to put out whole magazine issues *replying to the criticism of obscure foreign journalists* or attacks by *German-American newspapers* as if these were White House pronouncements."

Rosenthal let the cat out of the bag (inadvertently, we presume) on the "issue of whole magazines".

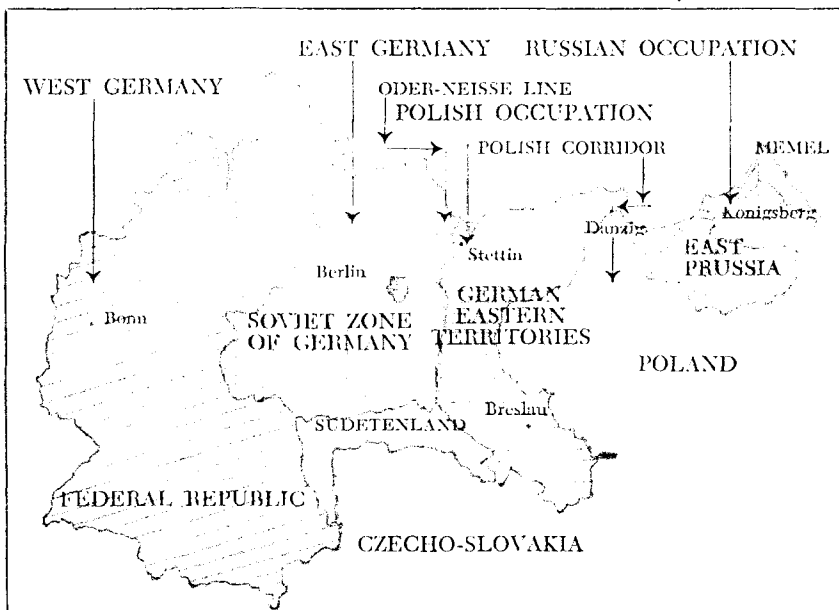
It is a significant example of how foreign propaganda (psychological warfare) is conducted to brainwash unaware readers. On a single day, I have received from abroad the following:

Poland and Germany. A Quarterly issued by the "Studies Center on Polish-American Affairs" (an expensive slick-paper issue) The address: 20 Prince's Gate, London S.W. 7. Printer: Gryf Printers" London.

Cahiers Pologne Allemagne: Faits et Documents. Revue trimestrielle dirige par Georges Zdzichowski. Edition Sarinatia. 9 Place de la Madeleine, Paris 8c.

As a practical soldier, troubled by the Berlin ultimatum and its implications, I wonder whose side Mr. Rosenthal is on, though he does not control the editorial policies of the *New York Times* and probably followed instructions on "slanting" his reports. At the moment—and for a long time to come—the United States expects 12 fighting Divisions from West Germany, the strongest Allied contingent along the precarious front of Denmark - Berlin - Switzerland. There seems to be little point in supporting the obviously phony claims of Communist Poland. There are eight Russian Divisions within Poland and it is a foregone conclusion whatever Polish auxiliaries are available, they are not going to fight with General Norstad on the Denmark-Switzerland front.

The Multi-Division of Pre-War Germany



The initial presentation of the Western "package" was the opening gambit toward the summit. While Secretary Herter had to sponsor it officially, it is hardly to be considered an American product. Indeed, its "paternity" is multiple and the bar-sinister makes it look like a striped barber pole. The principal components have been bandied about for years; viz:

(1) Unification of Berlin, withdrawal of Allied troops and a Russian "guaranty" of the status of a "free City". How good are Russian "guaranties"? They made 52 diplomatic agreements in the last 25 years—and they broke 50 of them. The Berlin situation has failure

built in (AMERICAN MERCURY, February 1959. *Houston Chronicle*, January 11, 1959.) and it makes little difference if Russian traffic control is shifted to the East-German *Vopos*. A taste of what is to come, in duck-nibbling interference, was furnished by the Russians (who claim to wish to relieve tensions) when they objected to altitude flights of American planes into Berlin.

(2) Unification of Germany via a joint electoral commission of East- and West-German delegates. This has worried the German press for months. The German branch of the State Department has probably read "Zeit" of Hamburg. In fact the proposal came from Adenauer's opposition, the head of the SPD, old-

time Socialist Ollenhauer who not only had a "chat" with Khrushchev but sent his best man Professor Carlo Schmidt to Moscow. Initially, the delegates were to be equivalent in number. The West or the State Department managed to put this outrageous (but typical) condition under "proportional representation—the obeisance to the Western fetish, the democratic process."

(3) Disengagement, thinning out of troops, a mid European buffer zone, partial withdrawal of divisions to relieve tension—i. e. all the phony formulas to hide the brutal fact of Russian pressure—are traceable to the British *faut de mieux*. This is nothing but the Eden Plan I & II (AMERICAN MERCURY, July, 1959—Maps 2 & 3.) followed and expanded by Bulganin and Rapacki. *Relieve tensions (sic) when the Russians are solely responsible for them? Thin out troops?* How thin can 21 Divisions get along the front: Denmark-Switzerland (AMERICAN MERCURY, July, 1959—Map 5.) when faced by 50/60 Russian and satellite divisions. Why pretend that this diplomatic nonsense, this military hypocrisy is an enduring solution for the hard-pressed West?

(4) As to the intermittent proposal to place "the free City" of Berlin under the cellophane *aegis* of the United Nations—how effective is the United Nations *vis-a-vis* Russia? This scheme has been tried before at Danzig (1918) another free city which was placed under the *aegis* of the League of Nations". It was an all-German city within a Polish strip carved out of

Germany by fiat of the punitive Versailles Treaty. With the advent of Hitler, who was created by the sins of Versailles, the Nazis staged violent rallies and the city was returned to the Reich where it had belonged, for centuries.

IN PRESENT DAY Berlin, when the time is ripe, the Communists will stage violent rallies and demand the return of the city to Red East Germany. The Commies are highly trained in generating public disorder; we have seen them in action in New York City when the "Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade" (Spanish Civil War partisans) set up picket lines or staged street riots on call by the American Communist Party.

In all the pious nonsense of the "package," there is one devastatingly crucial point on which the West observed a chilling silence: the Oder-Neisse line, the settlement if any of the Polish and Russian occupied territories of East Prussia which denotes the partition of Germany (and Korea), ominous legacy of Yalta, Teheran and Potsdam.

Before the war (1939) the population of the East German areas was approximately 14 per cent of that of overall Germany; it was able to produce, however, 23 per cent of the meat, 26 per cent of lard and bacon and 21 per cent of the butter of Germany. The surplus in meat alone amounted to 25,000 tons. The Eastern areas produced a surplus in

grain. Still more important was the production of potatoes and sugar beets and a superior quality in cattle breeding. Since 1945, Germany has not only lost her imports from these provinces but has to feed the expelled former inhabitants, now in West Germany.

These provinces now under Polish administration have suffered a serious economic decline. A large part of the former cultivated land lies fallow. By 1949, the cultivable area had shrunk by one third of 1949. With the exception of the heavily exploited Silesian coal fields, general industry has declined. In East Prussia (Russian area) industrial activity is about one-third and in the Polish zone about 40 per cent of the prewar level after 14 years of occupation control. *The New York Times* optimistic report (*New York Times Magazine* April 26, 1959) is not even remotely supported by competent eyewitnesses, like the Canadian journalist, Charles Wasserman or the Englishman John Hynd, M.P. Whoever has visited Breslau (the Poles changed it to Wroclaw) has expressed shock at the fate of this pre-war cultural center. I think it pertinent to quote Communist sources in reports on Breslau, such as the *Szabdar Mlodych* in its issue of February 3, 1959:

. . . . The narrow streets are dilapidated and very, very dimly lit. The power station makes money "on the side"—the miserably weak light goes out early. . . .

. . . . At a district conference, the secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee stated: despite this state of affairs no attempts to get credits for building a new bakery have any effect; the same applies to the slaughter house project. All we can do it to marvel that the workers at these two places manage to get along somehow and that there are no longer any open complaints. . . . But privately, the secretary says with sadness "Damn it all. How people suffer. They work three shifts without any ventilation while rats the size of a forearm run wild around the slaughterhouse. . . ."

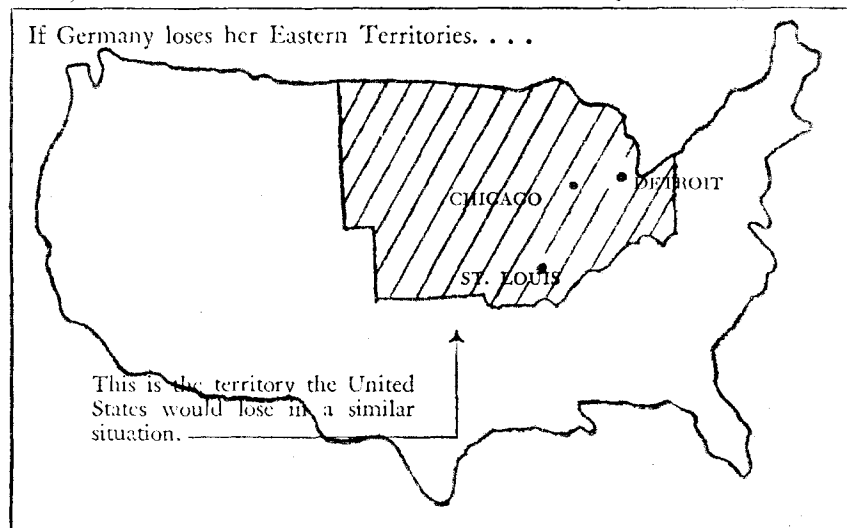
APPARENTLY even the Communist-controlled press makes an occasional slip. However, in their propaganda drives abroad, the Communists can always count on slyly-prejudiced outside help—like *The New York Times* or a notorious Germanophobe, Miss Elizabeth Wiseman of London, in her book, *Germany's Eastern Neighbours*. The Mutual Broadcasting System of New York recently disseminated an appeal by CARE to "help Poles returning to the Oder-Neisse territories." Returning from where? From the Polish partitions of the Seventeenth Century.

Undeterred by the fact that the United States is fighting a cold war, the Ford Foundation has established far-reaching ties with Polish scientists who are obviously under Communist discipline. \$500,000 was

allocated to Polish cultural exchanges in 1957. The Polish regime has instituted talks with the Ford officials for a further grant to finance study of Poles in the United States. *AMERICAN MERCURY*, July, 1959, H. L. Varney's *The Ford Foundation*. These public actions are typical of the abysmal ignorance of Americans, in responsible positions, of the complex historical background of the European imbroglio. The people in whom CARE should interest itself, who have a right to "return" to those areas are the Germans (not the Poles) who were driven out after

World War II; they were deprived of their fundamental, human rights; they were robbed, beaten and maltreated; hundreds of thousands were killed outright; it would appear that CARE should be more selective in its clients.

Apart from the humanitarian aspects of forcible and barbarous expulsion from hearth and home, there are relative economic and social aspects affecting the occupied territories. We have already remarked that West Germany had to absorb millions of refugees while at the same time adjusting to a terrific loss of pre-war agricultural

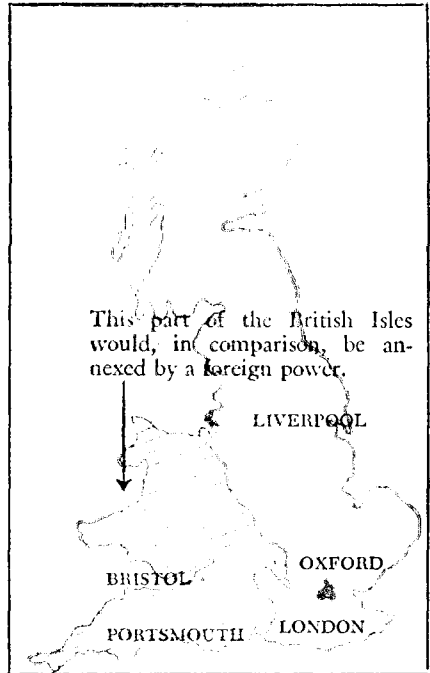


Map 1: Proportional Loss of U. S. Territories.

The occupied East-German territories are larger than the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland combined, with a total area of 41,883 square miles. These provinces, now held by Poland and Russia, represent 25 per cent of the total area of prewar Germany. In a similar situation, the United States would have to face the loss of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

production. Statistical figures are somehow impersonal. What is a 23 per cent loss in meat products? What is 14 per cent in territorial losses through enemy occupation and administration? The South had an inkling of it (and only an inkling!) when the Yankees burned the Shenandoah valley.

We believe that the average American will better grasp the percentage losses of Germany, if they are applied in hypothetical cases, covering equivalent corresponding areas in the United States or England, and indicated by accompanying maps 1 and 2. Such a comparative yardstick is essential, to realize the cynical audacity of the Russians about to inflict a mortal blow on Germany, which has become a most valuable Ally in the pending Russo-American conflict.



Map 2: Proportional Loss of British Territories

If Great Britain were to suffer the same predicament, it would lose: Cornwall, Devonshire, Somerset, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Oxfordshire, Anglesey, Brecknockshire, Caernarvonshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Benbigshire, Flintshire, Glanorganshire, Merionteshire, Monmouthshire, Pembrokeshire and Radnorshire.

There is no doubt that Khrushchev will drive for the retention of these areas, the war loot acquired by the Stalin-Hitler deal of 1939 and the loot acquired at Potsdam in 1945.

Our Legacy

What is this thing we've inherited which we'll defend with our lives? If it's bricks and mortar, factories, cars, houses, gadgets, and places of pleasure—if that's all we're defending, we'll lose them, and all else. What are we defending against the Communists? We are defending the freedom and the dignity of the individual; the right to be masters of ourselves and of our government; and to be servants only of our God. Defend? We must not only defend. We must get on the offensive, and take these ideas, these freedoms, and these blessings to the world. "Containment" of Communism is only a beginning, not an end.

—Farm and Ranch Magazine

IN THE MERCURY'S OPINION

True Knowledge The Hope Of The World

by Russell Maguire

THE ONLY HOPE the world has for peace is through the return of TRUE KNOWLEDGE concerning both the nature of the Outer Mind and of the Inner Mind. Children must be protected by their parents from destructive suggestion in their childhood. They must be taught as early as possible concerning their true nature. They must be taught concerning the *appearance of things* not being true. Remember Jesus states "judge not according to the appearance." Children must be taught WHY and HOW to adequately develop their THINKING apparatus so as to avoid the "appearance" of things from becoming real within the mind, for when it does, an hypnotic structure is established. *Every precaution must be taken to avoid the "appearance of things" from establishing itself in the mind as real or true.*

The forces of Darkness are inherent in every physical body and as long as man exists in a physical body, the war between Light and Darkness will have to be fought in

every individual. Spiritual minded individuals, in place of mortal minded individuals, are our only hope of bettering the world and controlling war. And by "spiritually minded" we do not mean "religiously minded." True spiritual mindedness is only attained by knowledge of and proper application of the "laws and statutes." Some organized religions are founded in "dogma" or opinion which is accepted as "belief." This can be strictly hypnotic and in violation of *all* the Bible teachings or God's Laws.

The Gospels teach "repentance,"* which means the *exercising of the mind, observing, comprehending*, etc. It tells us not to accept appearances, but to "*prove all things, and judge righteous judgment.*" In the process of exercising the mind on what you see, the vision is turned away from the outward appearance and toward the Laws and Statutes which man was commanded by the master to meditate day and night. The forces of Darkness include the forces of the garment of

body mind. The forces of Light are the forces of the Inner or Spiritual mind. It was so stated by Jesus, the Son of God. The word dogma is defined by Webster as "Opinion presented as if it were fact." This is just exactly what Jesus was fighting against. He said, "I tell you, Nay; but except ye repent * [exercise the mind, observe, comprehend], ye shall all likewise perish."

FALSE RELIGION, promoted by the Pharisees, is the "key" to world insanity. TRUE RELIGION is the only answer to our world problem. True religion consists of true knowledge concerning the spiritual nature of things. Until mankind knows at least some of these laws and applies them, they will be controlled by the

brutal forces of the body, the forces of darkness and the forces of hypnotism.

Millions of people have been killed, committed suicide, gone mad, etc., because of ignorance. The forces of darkness finally can only be controlled by "INDIVIDUAL EFFORT."

* If one will follow the Bible instruction to "prove all things" he will find that the word "repent"* used in this particular scripture in our English versions was translated from the Greek word "Metanoeo", which is a composition of two words, to wit: "Meta" meaning "amid" and "noieo" meaning "To exercise the mind, observe, comprehend, heed, consider, perceive, think, understand."

The word "Gospel" means "Good News." It was the Good News about the Kingdom of God being within you. Only in the Gospels, in the New Testament, do you read the teachings of the Master and his warnings that Satan is the "Lord of War"—the Serpent! Please be sure to read "The Termites of the Cross" in this issue.

The Human Cost

Alcohol is a **very** subtle drug. Its primary effects are upon mechanisms and reactions which normally are performed in a split second.

5,000,000 Alcoholics—persons who have lost control of *how much* they drink and *when* they drink. Of this number about 25 per cent are chronic alcoholics (organically damaged) and 75 per cent are addictive drinkers. *—(Authority: Yale Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol)

3,000,000 Problem drinkers—most of whom become addictive drinkers, or chronic alcoholics.

2,796,400 Major crimes committed in the U.S. in 1957. More in 1958. Again more in 1959.

Of the FBI finger-printed arrests on file in Washington, 47.21 per cent were caused directly by liquor. There were 2.07 arrests for drunkenness for every 100 persons in the United States in 1957, on the basis of reports from 1,473 cities with a total population of 40,176,369.—(Authority: FBI Uniform Crime Reports)

38,500* Traffic deaths and 2,525,000 injuries in the U.S. in 1957. In 26 out of 100 fatal accidents, a driver or an adult pedestrian had been drinking, according to reports from 20 states.—(Authorities: *National Safety Council; *Traveler's Insurance Co.)

“Je n’ai pas de francs”

by Jacqueline Orland

MY HUSBAND AND I WERE ON our honeymoon in Paris four years ago, and the day’s plans included a bus tour to Versailles. My husband, a lawyer, had studied in Europe after World War II and had seen the Palace many times, so we decided that I should go to Versailles alone and he would visit some of the Paris law-courts.

On the tour bus, I made my way to a vacant seat near the back. A South American gentleman seated at my left began a conversation with me. He was accompanied by a woman of Spanish descent and another man, whose nationality I couldn’t determine, but his companions apparently did not speak English, as the South American was the only one who conversed with me. He told me he had sent his daughter to a school in Seattle, and I began to feel less alone, as my home was in Spokane.

We all spent several fascinating hours together seeing the marvels of the Palace and grounds of Versailles. Then our guide took us to a small café, for by now it was tea time. Not until we were inside did I realize, to my mortification, that I had no money whatsoever with me, neither American nor French.

My husband had taken care of all our trip’s finances; and, since we had always been together, I never had an occasion to need any money of my own.

There were at least eight buses parked in the area by the café, all looking so similar that I had no idea which one had brought me to Versailles. I could not seek escape there.

Inside the café there were no benches where I could wait. I would have to sit at a table, or remain standing, which was out of the question after the long walk through the Palace and gardens. My South American acquaintance and his companions had joined some other people, and everyone in the tour seemed to be with friends. I found an empty table; and immediately a young waiter appeared with his pencil and order book.

Most of the tour had already ordered their coffee or tea and *patisserie*, and some had been served. What was I to say? I managed, “I do not care for anything, thank you,” and shook my head.

The waiter was unmoved. I had been told that most waiters speak English except in some of the more remote provinces. I couldn’t

conceive Versailles being back-water, so I said, again, clearly and slowly:

"I do not care for anything, thank you."

Was the waiter's look one of incomprehension or disbelief? Certainly, he didn't move. It was all hot embarrassment.

I tried, "*Je n'ai pas d'argent*", in high-school French, and I shook my head again. Then I recalled that most people seemed to use the word *franc* more frequently than *argent*. I tried, "*Je n'ai pas de francs*." The waiter smiled almost imperceptibly and turned away. His reluctance seemed more thoughtful than anything.

What relief! I sat very still and stared at the buses. Out of the corner of my eye I noticed my South American acquaintance had finished. I saw too that my waiter and another were finding my poverty amusing, for they were shrugging towards me, and smiling and laughing. I could find nothing even remotely humorous in my situation.

Then, thinking over what I had said, or attempted to say, I realized they probably did have good cause for amusement.

I was occupying an entire table but would order nothing. What I

had told him was ridiculous, however true. Moreover, what would an American tourist, of all persons, be doing in Europe without money? I was not expensively dressed, but I had on good shoes (my husband says a foreigner can always tell an American by his shoes); around my neck dangled a fairly-expensive exposure meter; strapped over my shoulder was a good American camera in its leather case. I certainly looked affluent.

OH WELL, I thought, let him have his fun. I couldn't have ordered something without being able to pay, and there was no other place but inside the café to wait. He didn't have to keep laughing and telling the other waiter every detail. He'd have the entire café watching. There was nothing to do but organize my purse.

Someone was approaching the table. I looked up. It was my waiter, with a blue coffee cup and a white carafe filled with steaming coffee. I was horrified. He must have completely misunderstood my Spokane French.

He placed the cup and carafe in front of me, bowed slightly, pointed to the coffee, and, with an ironic smile, confided: "Free!"

When You Change Your Address

Notify the Subscription Department of the AMERICAN MERCURY, 250 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y., 45 days in advance, including your old address as printed on the magazine wrapper, as well as your new address.

I WALKED a THOUSAND MILES

and learned that footwork could build brainpower

by Carlos Greenleaf Fuller

WHEN JACK BINDER, trustee of the country school district, said, "How would you like to be our teacher for the coming school year?", my eyes must have reflected my amazement. The way Jack Binder grinned made me think he was joking.

I had just finished a post graduate year at high school and would not be 18 until late August, the week before the rural school would open. I had no training, I felt, for teaching every grade from the first through the eighth, which the position required. I was startled at Jack Binder's suggestion.

"How could I?" I asked. "I wasn't even a good student in high school. I was lucky to graduate."

But Jack Binder slapped me

warmly on the shoulder and said, "If you'll take the job, we'll take the risk!"

Then I saw that he really meant it. Jack Binder's faith in me flung wide open a new door of faith in myself. To my complete astonishment, suddenly I heard my own voice say, "I'll do it!"

Instantly, Jack Binder laid before me a contract, and handed me a pen, "Sign this," he said. I grabbed the pen and signed my name.

Those were the days before centralized schools and paved roads. The six mile daily journey to and from the school was over a winding dirt road, in winter covered with a heavy blanket of snow. Sometimes, when the road was dry, I rode a bicycle. But a major part of the

time I walked each way, six miles a day, about a thousand miles during the school year. In the winter months, often at every step I plunged into snow above my knees. Many days the temperature was way below zero. But I could stand the deep snow and the bitter cold better than the challenge of the bright faces staring at me daily for inspiration and guidance.

That year a country schoolroom provided me with a greater education than it did any of the children. But those six mile walks five days a week, led me to establish a life-long habit of even more educational significance. What at first seemed tedious unending miles of sore feet and tired shoulders, turned out to be a gold mine of future resource.

I took myself in hand and began to organize my thoughts along the miles of that country road. Instead of gritting my teeth and plodding painfully along through the dust or mud or snow, I began to concentrate on ideas of special interest. Books I read held thoughts by great writers which I wished to retain. I copied many excerpts from those books into a pocket notebook, to carry with me. As I walked along, I committed to memory statements that challenged me with their clarity and vision. I pondered methods of study which had proven helpful to others. I learned poems that fired my imagination.

This fertile occupation of the mind made what, at first, had

seemed unusually long miles, seem very short. I was walking up and down that dirt road with some of the best minds of the ages. While my mind was on a happy pilgrimage with some great thinker of the past, or while I was on a thrilling mental voyage with a contemporary leader whose ideas captivated me—the journey came to an end quickly.

YET, IN SEASON, the mating songs of the birds never went unheeded. The fragrance of wild spring flowers always filled my nostrils with delight. I rejoiced to see the trees don new garments of green in spring. All the ebb and flow of nature moved my senses with an unending stream of joy and beauty.

Through it all I learned to drive away dull hours by establishing the habit of harnessing my thoughts to life-giving ideas. The fund of knowledge that filled those miles with happy memory, still abides with me to this day. Many times through the years that followed, I used in public speeches and written papers, material which I grew to understand or had memorized on that country road. It was valuable beyond any year of formal training.

When I went to college, the habit I had established as I walked to and from that schoolhouse, offered a pattern for study. In my freshman year, I had room and board in the small college town. The campus buildings where classes were held were over a mile away, and much

of the road was uphill. My mind had opportunity to cover a lot of territory in the walk back and forth. Since I worked at odd jobs to earn my way, that time going up and down the hill to classes was too valuable to waste.

To get an Arts degree, I began to study Greek, not having enough credits in Latin to meet the requirement in that subject. This adventure with Greek language provided a stiff battle for me.

I copied laboriously into my pocket notebook the parts of speech of many a Greek verb, along with their companion nouns. As I trudged up and down the hill, I gave my mind a workout with the substance and background of ancient classical Greek. As I went along, often I spoke aloud. Shades of Demosthenes!

When the going got tough, a science degree began to hold out more alluring possibilities.

At the worst stage with the language, I was so discouraged with my low progress I was about to throw all of my Greek books in the college lake. One of my Greek pro-

fessors got wind of my intention and he took me in hand. He pointed out, none too gently, the qualities of a quitter. I went on with the Greek!

SO I MARCHED painfully along, harnessing my thoughts to Greek. On frigid mornings in that severe winter climate, thoughts of sunny Greece helped me forget the sub-zero temperature!

Both then and now, my respect for the Greeks has never wavered. Any people who could master that kind of a language, had qualities that deserved to exercise the abiding influence upon mankind, which the Greek mind, and its creative expression, has exercised. If my mastery of the language had only equalled my admiration of the people of Greece, I would be a Greek scholar today.

However, as a result of my efforts, I managed to pass my courses in Greek. I recommend the method heartily. For my educational years, it was a Rock of Gibraltar, and I found it useful throughout my life, whenever I have a problem to solve.

Foundations Undermine The U.S.

Documents prove that the large foundations are controlled by the International Bankers. They have worked against the interest of our people. Some have promoted wars, undermined our institutions and warped our educational system.

Therefore, the Congress should take over and nationalize all of the large foundations and liquidate them. This would enable our country to lower our present crippling taxes. It would also greatly improve the health and happiness of all our people. We urge you to write your Congressman to take this constructive step at once.

AMERICANISM or COMMUNISM

THERE IS NO MIDDLE WAY

by E. F. Hutton

THE BASIC issue facing us today is just this . . . AMERICANISM or COMMUNISM! That is the crux of all political, social and labor issues; all governmental controls and mandates. One system, not two; AMERICANISM or COMMUNISM, will gain strength. Only one will survive.

Does Communism give freedom of religion, or does it abolish churches? Does Communism give the right to trial by jury, or does it abolish justice? Will Communism give us the right to labor at what we choose, the right to save our money and place it in the Free Enterprise System, the right to own a home, worship as we please, have freedom of speech and freedom to vote as we please?

If AMERICANISM versus COMMUNISM isn't a life and death matter to all Americans, then we the people have rejected our own heritage.

Here in our country the machinery of production and wealth crea-

tion is in the hands of millions of people. Under Communism it is in the hands of the police State.

Who among us can say this is not the basic issue of today? Everything we do as a free people, every hour of the day and night, is ours to do or not to do, by Constitutional Right. From our Constitution, and from no other source, do we obtain sanctity of the home, the guarantee of right to trial by jury, protection from cruel and unjust punishment from excessive fines, from engulment by a centralized power. Our Constitution has chains only for the criminally-minded among us, fetters only for those who would steal our liberty.

The Giant Shadow of Communism, a political system designed to enslave all peoples, threatens our country. Step by step, over the past years, Communistic ideas have been injected into our Constitutional Way of Life. If this is lost, what have we left?

Today there are many people

who are attempting to exchange the entire concept of liberty in America for that of a centralized form of Government.

Communism does not abolish Capitalism. It merely transforms the plant and organization of Capitalism into a State monopoly, with the leading Communists occupying all key and lucrative posts in the State. Communism is, in fact, *a confidence trick whereby a group of totally unscrupulous conspirators acquire a nation's wealth by pretending to nationalize it for the "workers."* The ultimate purpose of the Communists is to merge the United States with Soviet Russia into a one-world government *ruled by the Kremlin.*

Unless we can destroy the menace of Communism at home, we, as a nation, are finished.

We must not forget that during the last few years, the Communist Party in the United States has been intensifying its efforts underground, and is a greater menace and a more serious threat to our security today than ever before.

Take for example the recent series of scurrilous attacks against the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its highly respected Director, J. Edgar Hoover. Just who are the underlying forces behind this patterned campaign of vilification and abuse? For more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Hoover and the FBI have been targets of malicious smear campaigns launched by sub-

versive organizations. Communists and unsavory groups, through distortion and deceit, have directed a wealth of misinformation, innuendoes, and smears against the FBI.

Mr. Hoover is a public servant who has dedicated every legitimate resource to an unrelenting war upon the criminal underworld and against those whose ideologies are contrary to our Constitutional Way of Life.

Recently Representative James Roosevelt introduced a resolution in Congress to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. Why? To end all investigation of Communism! Don't underestimate the power of the leftwing organizations which supported and spearheaded this resolution. Because it offends Roosevelt, he'd boot it out.

THE UN-AMERICAN Activities Committee is the listening post of the Congress on the all-important subject of Communism and the Chairman is personally responsible for all the Committee's investigations, research and reports.

The Committee's files contain many, many case histories and methods of blackmail, terror and other techniques used by Communist agents in the United States to recruit spies and to gain access to information that is vital to our defense. In fact, Communist espionage in the U.S. has played a vital role in keeping the Soviet Empire abreast of this country in the sci-

entific and technological fields in which Communist agents have acquired some of our basic secrets.

In a score of decisions rendered during the last two and one-half years, the Supreme Court of the United States has emasculated the effectiveness of existing State and Federal legislation which was expressly designed to protect this country from the very acts of sedition and subversiveness.

In the light of the above facts, the American people are scandalized to hear it maintained that the President's pending multi-billion Foreign Aid appropriation is more important in the fight against Communism than the expulsion of the spies from American defense plants.

Shall we continue to follow this senseless policy until the Red spies have mined our cities with hydrogen bombs?

Throughout Europe, bankers, industrialists and the average citizen, when speaking about the United States cannot understand the apathy of the American people. They have concluded that we no longer care. They can't understand why there is no protest and solid "grass-roots" opposition to the continued demands of our politicians and pressure groups to spend ourselves into bankruptcy through foreign bribery.

Perhaps this is what Lenin meant when he predicted that we would fall "like an 'over-ripe fruit'" into the hands of Communism!

King's English

While Edward VI was England's monarch, he elevated the abbey church of St. Peter's Westminster to the rank and dignity of a cathedral. This gave it equal status to St. Paul's Cathedral. Edward died prematurely in 1553 and his half-sister Mary took the throne.

"Bloody Mary," as history recalls her, found St. Paul's in desperate repair. Funds had to be raised somehow, and Mary hit upon a wily maneuver. She simply undid her brother Edward's work. She denied St. Peter's status as a cathedral and joined it to the London diocese. Then she appropriated St. Peter's estate and funds to the repair of St. Paul's.

Mary thus became the first person ever to rob Peter to pay Paul.

Upon becoming King of France in 1499, Louis XII carefully selected ministers to whom he was certain he could safely delegate his vital affairs of state. Louis' best choice soon proved to be Georges, Cardinal d'Ambroise.

Louis' reign was one of great prosperity and good will. Most of the credit France gave to the wise and able Georges, who was increasingly responsible for nearly all Louis' administration and policy making. So confident in the Cardinal were the French, that whenever a new problem arose, no matter how serious, all thoughts toward solution turned to him, and all through France was heard the nonchalant phrase that has since become the lazy man's panacea: "Let Georges do it."

BOOK COLLECTING

by Yvonne Beaudry

RECENTLY, two musty little items sold at fantastic prices in the rare book market. One, a notebook containing handwritten verses by Anne Bradstreet, first American poet, was valued at \$22,500 at the Seven Gables Bookshop in New York. The other, George Washington's first published work—a 28-page journal giving an account of his expedition at the age of 21, to the French garrisons on the Ohio River—fetched \$26,000 at public auction.

Why such a price for a mere book?

In the case of the Bradstreet notebook, it happens to be the author's sole surviving manuscript, is also one of the few remaining manuscripts of the 17th century colonies; Mrs. Bradstreet holds a unique place in literature being the first American poet of either sex and the first significant woman poet in the English language.

Washington's *Journal* is of particular value due to its great rarity. Only eight copies exist, of which six are locked away in great libraries; the copy auctioned for \$26,000 was the first such to appear in an American sale since 1880.

Scarcity, itself, means nothing to the rare book trade. Thousands of books, of which very few copies exist, are valueless, because there is no demand for the book or its author. Such best-sellers of the 1920's as John Galsworthy, James Branch Cabell and Sinclair Lewis are presently of little interest to collectors so their books are available at a tenth of their original price. But the long neglected Walt Whitman, Herman Melville and Henry James *are* of interest; their works have more than tripled in value. Mark Twain has known both shifts of fate. At the turn of the century, collectors wanted only his complete works and his first

book *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County. Tom Sawyer, Huckleberry Finn or The Innocents Abroad* did not interest them. Today, the ex-Mr. Clemens is the most-collected creative writer in the United States. A copy of *Tom Sawyer* may bring \$1000.

Why a book is more in demand at one time than another is anybody's guess.

First editions of many books are much sought after, of course. A fine example of printing will fetch a fancy price. The Gutenberg Bible, the first book ever printed from movable types (1450-1500), cost the late Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach \$106,000. *The Bay Psalm Book*, the first book printed in English in America (1640) collected the highest auction price ever paid, \$151,000.

BOOKS WHICH William Caxton (1475-1492) printed in English are worth thousands of dollars. Earlier editions of the same works in other European languages remain valueless. Certain books bearing the name "B. Franklin Printer & Publisher" are worth much more than some early editions of Benjamin Franklin's *Autobiography*.

Sometimes a book's illustrations are far more valuable than what's to be read. The Dickens' illustrators, "Phiz" and George Cruikshank, make quite collectible a number of English works that are otherwise neglectible, as are children's books designed by the late nineteenth cen-

tury illustrators Howard Pyle and Kate Greenaway. An 1851 edition of Oliver Wendell Holmes' *Poems* is valued only because it contains his portrait.

Some collectors have a passion for fine bindings, not at all what's inside. Roger Payne, an eighteenth century Englishman, bound books that today are worth from \$100 to \$500.

Even a bookplate, if designed or owned by a famous person, increases a book's worth. One dealer acquired a copy of *The Poems of Philip Freneau* (1786) and priced it at \$25. Some months later he happened to be reading a reference work, *Paul Revere's Engravings* (1954), and found an illustration of the armorial bookplate designed for John Gardiner, proprietor of Gardiner's Island. It was identical to the one in his copy of Freneau. The price now? \$100.

Frequently, a noted author's first work, however mediocre, is prized only because it *is* his first. Such an edition of Edgar Allen Poe's *Tamerlane* in the original wrappers published anonymously in Boston in 1827, when he was an eighteen-year-old private in the U.S. Army, has brought in excess of \$20,000. Had Poe never written anything else, however, the ten known copies of *Tamerlane* would not be worth more than ten dollars.

Finally, there are the valuable "association books"—those, whatever their merit, which have been

owned by famous persons. For instance, a small edition of Shakespeare published in the 1800's now has a market value of \$20. But an edition of it which Keats owned, well-thumbed and annotated, and bearing the inscription "John Keats, April, 1817, to Joseph Severn" (the painter with whom he spent his last days), sold at auction for \$31,000. The most costly and most desired "association book," though, is one the author himself has inscribed to someone, called a "presentation copy." Considered now to be the most valuable book published during the 19th Century is the copy of the *Pickwick Papers*, in parts, which Dickens himself inscribed to his adored sister-in-law Mary Hogarth.

But one rule seems to govern this sphere of book collectors. In every case, the all-important factor in determining value and price will be the *condition* of the book—both pages and binding. Collectors demand perfection. A first folio edition of Shakespeare (1623), in top condition is worth \$50,000; a copy with 25 leaves missing would be worth five or six thousand dollars. Only if no perfect copies of such a book exist, will an imperfect copy command a high price.

Where are most rare books found? Not in attics or cellars nor on a stand beside the Seine. Dealers simply buy from other dealers, from collectors who wish to sell their libraries, from family estates,

at public auctions. Frequently, a dealer will advertise for a particular item in trade periodicals. The most expensive books are easiest to find as dealers keep careful track of their whereabouts. It is the minor rarities worth five or ten dollars, say one of Vachel Lindsay's broadsides, which require the ferreting out.

OCCASIONALLY, of course, a genuine *find* does occur. A copy of Thomas Hardy's *The Dynasts* Part II, was recently bought by David A. Randall, manager of Scribner's rare book department. He paid the dealer 50 cents; sold it the same day for \$500. Part II of *The Dynasts*, he had recalled, was to have been published in 1905 but was delayed one year. So all the volumes bear the date 1906, except for a few first editions—all reviewer's copies with the date 1905 on the title page—which were sent to the U.S., but not being for sale, were never returned. Of these, Randall supposed only three existed; here, miraculously, was a fourth.

Such a title page, incidentally is called a *point*, the identifying mark which distinguishes the first issues of first editions.

Other such *points* are misspelled words, incorrect punctuation, author's alterations, the presence or absence of advertising matter on end-papers, a different color or texture of binding.

The first issue of the first American edition of *Treasure Island*

(1884), for example, is bound in red cloth and contains the misprint "rain" for "vain" as the first word of the last line on page 40. The second issue is bound in gray cloth and has no misprint.

Or, take the three issues of the 1855 edition of *Leaves of Grass*. The first issue, worth \$1,000 in good condition, has a gilt border on the front cover. The second issue has the same border stamped in yellow—a difference which cuts the price to \$150! The third issue, worth the same, is distinguished from the second issue by the addition of press notices.

NOTED FREE-LANCE book-scout and bibliographical authority, Ike Brussel, prowls the second-hand shops. In London he once unearthed a book unknown to him that he thought might be worth buying anyhow—a paper-bound edition of a play called *Drink* (1879). It cost him a shilling. Investigation at the British Museum disclosed that *Drink* was an adaptation by Charles Reade, the Victorian novelist and playwright of a French play based on Zola's novel *L'Assommoir*. Reade had produced *Drink* at the Shaftsbury Theatre. No script was known to exist; the only record of the event being London theatre reviews in nineteenth century magazines. Brussel sold his shilling's speculation to an American collector of Victorian books for \$500.

Brussel tells of once many years ago, when he still owned his own shop and had bought a stock of books from an old church in the heart of New York City's ghetto. In sorting he picked up a black book entitled *In Memoriam*, which commemorated the death of a Reverend Wilson. He opened the cover to mark the price, five cents; stopped and stared. There was the menu of the dinner given Woodrow Wilson by his classmates when he became President of Princeton in 1902. Every man, including Wilson, had signed the menu!

"Worth a worthy sum," observes Brussel.

Sometimes a seasoned dealer mistakenly thinks he has stumbled on a treasure. Louis Cohen of New York's huge Argosy Book Shop, once bought a bundle of books at a storage warehouse auction. In it, he found a copy of the first New York Directory (1786), containing the names of Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, the leading competing attorneys of the time. Cohen knew there were only two known copies in the world, one of them owned by the New York Historical Society. Checking his copy there, he found his was only a very clever facsimile, published some 75 years ago. The only difference between the two was the quality of paper. When held up to the light, the older paper showed a ribbed effect; that in the facsimile was perfectly smooth. Thus, an item that might

have sold for \$5,000, turned out to be worth five or ten dollars, as a curiosity.

ARE BOOK RARITIES often forged? Very seldom. A book is so difficult to copy that it hardly pays to imitate one for fraud. Too, an expert bibliographer quickly detects the slightest inconsistency in the typography, texture of paper, or the hundred other details that mark a rare book's individuality.

Nonetheless, there have been cases of extraordinary forgeries, the most recent and celebrated being those of the late Thomas J. Wise, a famous English collector and bibliographer who was exposed by the booksellers, John Carter and Graham Pollard in *An Enquiry into the Nature of Certain Nineteenth-Century Pamphlets* (London: 1934).

Starting in the 1880's with Elizabeth Browning's *Sonnets from the Portuguese* some 40 works of major Victorian writers, including Dickens, Thackeray, Stevenson and Tennyson, had begun appearing on the market in pamphlet form. All purported to be privately printed first issues. No record of any such edition existed, but leading collectors in England and the U.S. snapped at the prizes. In the 1920's, an investigation proved the pamphlets fraudulent. Forger Wise had removed material from old volumes and bound this with a fake title page, bearing an earlier

date. The chief evidence was in the composition of the pamphlet's paper and the typographical design of certain letters: neither were in use until after the year printed on the title page.

Even the most experienced book people may be victimized in still another way. Five years ago, the handsome daughter of a well-known American writer came to a dealer with a privately printed edition of her father's first book. It was one of two copies she had found in an old trunk, she said, and she was willing to sell it for \$100. The other copy, which was signed by her father, she wanted to keep. The dealer knew that the author, once he had achieved fame, had destroyed all but a few copies of the book, none of which had been traced. He eagerly bought the unique item. Two days later, another dealer, two blocks away, told him he had just acquired the same "discovery" from the author's tricky daughter.

Despite such disillusionments, dealers constantly seek hitherto unknown copies of rarities. Any dealer would happily pay \$750 for a fine first edition of *The Embargo* (1808) by William Cullen Bryant. In it, the thirteen-year-old Bryant called President Thomas Jefferson unpatriotic, a cowardly truckler to the French, an eccentric dabbler in science, and a man of low personal morals. Only four or five copies are known to exist.

Someone who discovers a fine first edition of Poe's *Murders in the Rue Morgue*, in original wrappers, can easily exchange it for \$7,500. But 11 known copies of it exist, four of which came to light only recently. There's ready money for Poe's *Al Aruff*, of which there are perhaps 16 copies; and *Poems, 1831* (the so-called "West Point" edition), of which only ten copies have been located.

A good price can be got for rarities in:

- * history of science and medicine
- * voyages and exploration
- * whaling
- * early automotive literature (the Detroit companies grab everything)
- * Americana (books and pamphlets connected with our early history, the opening of the West and the development of the Pacific Coast)
- * American incunabula (the first examples of printing in a state or territory, including the first books, pamphlets and broadsides).

Very little is paid for old religious books such as sermons or Bibles or hymnbooks, unless once owned by a famous person. A first edition of Cotton Mather, however, is a rarity. A presentation copy of his *The Accomplished Singer* is worth \$1,000; his *Things to be Look'd for* is priced at \$750.

Actually, a rare book collector is only the richest member of a vast family. There is the man who collects first editions of historical

fiction laid in New York State exclusively. One woman collects books about women who have been influential in any field. One fellow collects books illustrated with American wood engravings produced up to 1870.

SOME PEOPLE collect the first appearances in print of familiar phrases. One collection includes Jonathan Swift's *Polite Conversations* (1738), in which appears the line, "He was sure it would rain Cats and Dogs"; also Henry Arthur Jones' *The Liars* (1897), in which a character says "Come down to brass tacks"; and William Wycherley's *Love in a Wood* (1672), in which appears the phrase "Necessity, mother of invention." (If teachers and other respectable people knew what ribald passage that came from, they'd probably never quote it!)

A Saratoga lawyer loved *The Rubiyat* so much he collected 500 different editions in different languages, sizes and bindings. The most unusual binding was made of human skin; the smallest edition was the size of a pinky fingernail.

One might collect only children's books, a way to recapture one's childhood. He might invest as little as \$10 for a first edition of *Little Men*, or \$150 for a fine copy of *Huckleberry Finn*, or \$750 for *The Story of a Bad Boy*, or \$4,500 for the original manuscript of *Old Mother Hubbard*, or \$6,500 for a

proof copy of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. Or pay a fortune in five substantial figures for the original manuscript of *Grimm's Fairy Tales*, as was done in 1957 by an undisclosed collector.

PHYSICIANS DOTE upon first editions of early and contemporary medical books. A few dollars will acquire works of Harvey Cushing, the noted American brain surgeon, and William Osler, a Canadian general medical practitioner; \$400 will buy an early treatise on syphilis by Ulrich von Hutten (1519); the first and best book on anatomy by André Vesalius (1543) costs \$1500.

Or take the extremely popular Western Americana, for which one can pay anything up to \$25,000. In an auction sale of such material at the Parke-Bernet Galleries recently, prices ranged from five dollars for an item called *To Oregon by Ox-Team in '47* by Fred Lockley, to \$2,600 for George Kelley's *A Trip Across the Plains, and Life in California* (1851). \$1,700 was paid for the report of the *Lewis & Clark Expedition* (1806). It was the original issue in original condition. A reprint bearing the same date brought \$30.

A Los Angeles girl wrote a New York bookseller that she wanted to buy the first and only edition of *The Eighth Sin* by Christopher Morley at \$125 (poems the author wrote and published while a

Rhodes Scholar at Oxford). It was a very expensive item for her, but she was willing to pay ten dollars a week, receiving the book only after her final payment.

Great American book collectors were Henry Huntington, William Andrews Clark and Henry Clay Folger, whose collections, like most famous ones, are now in college and university libraries, and in semi-public institutions. If anyone today tried to assemble such treasures—assuming they were available—he'd have to do it strictly out of capital. The tax burden aside, though, the number of available rarities are decreasing as it is financially advantageous for collectors to donate them to libraries and institutions.

Nonetheless, a few great collectors still exist, notably the shipping magnate Clifton Waller Barrett, whose collection of 50,000 first editions, original manuscripts and other American literary memorabilia is one of the best in the country.

Among his spectacular rarities are the original manuscript of Stephen Crane's *Red Badge of Courage*, the only surviving manuscript of Washington Irving's *Knickerbocker's History of New York*, a manuscript prepared by Whitman for an 1857 edition of *Leaves of Grass* which never came off the press, and John Steinbeck's handwritten manuscript of *Grapes of Wrath*.

The Danger of

CONFORMITY

Be an individual, not just a unit of the herd

by L. A. Aleson, M.D.

THE CURSE of the age is conformity. Our Constitutional Republic, founded by men of vision and dedication far transcending their time upon the basic principle that man is indeed a noble and sovereign creature endowed by his Creator with intelligence and with certain inalienable rights, has come upon sorry days. The men who dreamed the American dream and brought it into reality by a Declaration of Independence forged on the red-hot anvil of passionate but practical idealism, and guided by a Constitution whose wisdom and statesmanship has never been equaled in the annals of man, would indeed be horrified, shocked and saddened beyond measure were they to return to their America today.

No longer is the individual of any importance save as he contributes to the well-being of that artificial and altogether illogical and meaningless monstrosity called the group. In the quaint and irresponsible patois of our modernist progressive educa-

tionists, education should be and is group centered rather than child centered. From burp to baccalaureate our coming leaders are conditioned by these same educationists to stifle, control and stultify every faint semblance of individual initiative and meld all effort into the sordid, amorphous and enervating putty-like mass of the group.

To this conditioning process we, the responsible American citizens who should know better, have assigned the molding of the tender minds of our future citizens and in the ultimate the fate of our Republic. Discipline has been discarded lest it do something horrendous to the psyche of these tender minds. Competition has been eschewed on the naive Alice-in-Wonderland theory that in every race all should be winners and therefore all should have prizes. Controversial subjects have been tabooed because all must forever be sweetness and light in this most perfect of all perfect worlds about to

emerge from the chrysalis under the benign and omniscient direction of these our self-appointed gaulceiters.

Conformity in clothing, houses, automobiles, bridge and canasta can perhaps be lightly passed over like the itch or a slight case of the sniffles, but not so the deeper conformity of the mind, which is the carefully contrived and skillfully executed goal of those who would destroy America and her institutions of freedom based upon individual self-respect, individual responsibility and individual freedom. Today, conformity in attitude upon every socio-economic question has become a shibboleth which everyone must pronounce if he is to maintain any semblance of respectability among his fellows.

AS A PART of this conformity, every Goose-stepping little robot must be dutifully prepared upon every occasion to parrot the party line that our Constitution is a horse and buggy document; that profits and business are evil; that national sovereignty must be sacrificed in favor of world citizenship; that "human rights are more important than property rights"—(as if the former could exist without the latter); that freedom of speech should not be allowed everyone; that freedom of the press should be carefully restricted by central authority; that most people are not sufficiently intelligent to know what is best for themselves and therefore must look

to government for guidance in every phase of their lives; that our country has become so large and its activities so complex that the old-fashioned ideas of our Founders no longer can possibly apply; and so on ad infinitum, ad nauseam.

To point out that this philosophy of conformity, or rather conformism, is in direct violation of Nature's eternally changeless and fundamental law may seem trite, repetitious and banal; yet natural law can never long be successfully evaded. In all of Nature's countless billions of creations and creatures, from the smallest neutron to the greatest galaxy in the sidereal universe, or the paramecium to the mastodon, there is infinite variation. No two cells are ever just alike. In this infinite variation rests infinite capacity for development and improvement. By this process, Nature began with an amoeba and evolved a Mozart, and the same amazing and fruitful process continues and will continue notwithstanding mere man's stupid and misguided efforts to thwart it.

And what of the individual who, schooled in the traditions of the race, versed in the history of the Republic, trained by Church and home and long personal experience to honor his Country, his Country's Flag and respect his God, and who because his feet rest upon this changeless foundation of eternal verity resists this seemingly irresistible pressure to conform? The answer is simple. In the bright and

everchanging pragmatic lexicon of the collectivist, the individual is mentally ill and requires eradication by any and all available means. The most feasible means at the moment is his commitment to a mental institution lest by association with his fellows he infect them with some of the ideals and traditions of the ages, and thereby disrupt the plans of the Utopians. Commitment to mental institutions is being made increasingly easy by so enlarging the definition of mental illness as to include almost anyone who shows any manifestations of the ability to think independently, to reach conclusions by himself and to refuse to accept programs dictated from on high. The temerity to express such ideals in public is an unforgivable offense. Countless per-

sons have been committed to mental institutions on the flimsiest pretext when actually the only evidence of mental illness consisted in exercise of the God-given right to be an individual and not just another unit in the herd.

JUST AS MUCH as in the dark days of Valley Forge, America today needs the inspired and burning pen of a Thomas Paine to cut through the sham and deception of this ugly specter of collectivism—to clear the smog of conformity from men's minds and to free them for truly constructive ventures in a future without limitations imposed by little men of no vision who seek always conformity and mediocrity rather than freedom and excellence.

—Freedom Club Bulletin

Banking Aided by Sephardim

An account of the prominent part played by Sephardim in the early history of the *Bank of England* was given by Mr. J. A. Guiseppi, Archivist to the Bank, when he addressed the Jewish Historical Society of England in the Gustave Tuck Theatre, University College, W. C. 1, recently.

By the end of the seventeenth century, he said, the Jews had firmly established themselves in English commercial life, their contact with relatives and friends abroad enabling them to carry on a considerable trade with foreign parts. A strong Sephardi element was to be found among the discount customers of the Bank of England at that time. The records showed, too, that the Sephardim were inclined to do business among themselves rather than with those outside their community.

Analysis had shown the Sephardi *holders of Bank Stock* in 1725 to be divided almost equally between *London and Amsterdam*. During the ensuing 70 years, Amsterdam substantially increased its holdings.

Commenting on those families whose names had been most constantly represented during the period he had reviewed (1694-1794), Mr. Guiseppi said that the record undoubtedly went to the Mocatta family, whose name appeared in the records in 1704 and was still to be found there 90 years later.

—*The Jewish Chronicle*, March 6, 1959

To the Raven Clan, The Great Emancipator was a man 58 feet tall

unique memorial to LINCOLN

by Louise Cheney

A CHANCE meeting off the Alaskan coast in 1867 between the captain of a US revenue cutter and a tribe of canoe-borne Tlingit Indians inspired the subsequent erection of a unique memorial to Abraham Lincoln: a huge totem pole topped with a likeness of the Great Emancipator.

That year, the United States had purchased Alaska from Russia. One day revenue officers patrolling a channel in the Prince of Wales archipelago came upon a flotilla of speeding canoes filled with Indian families and, apparently, all their worldly goods.

Some sort of wholesale exodus, the captain decided, and hailed the lead canoe. Through an interpreter, he spoke with the tribal chief who told him that the frenzied clan belonged to the Raven phratry of Tlingits. They were fleeing their arch foes, the Eagles, who had been harassing and enslaving the weaker Ravens for years. The Eagles had, in fact, grown rich in the Indian slave traffic.

"You need never fear slavery again," the captain painstakingly assured the chief. "Alaska now belongs to the United States, and in that country enslavement of any human being, regardless of who he is or how little he may possess, is prohibited. No one who lives under the flag of the United States can be owned, and you are now under the protection of that flag. A man by the name of Abraham Lincoln, who was president of the United States a few years ago, signed a proclamation known as the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed all slaves."

The wonderful news was called from canoe to canoe. The now jubilant Raven Indians trailed the cutter until they reached a group of islands southwest of the archipelago. There they built a new village and settled into what they hoped was the promised new life.

When months passed and the Ravens were not once molested by the Eagles, the clan realized that the white captain on the government

boat had spoken the truth, that they were indeed free!

Then, according to the legend, Chief Ebbetts called his grateful clan together.

"We must do honor to the great white man who has freed us," he said. "We must build a totem pole to Abraham Lincoln."

Thleda, a Tsimshian artist from Port Simpson, British Columbia, was summoned. Given photographs of Lincoln, he set to work with his chisels. What he shaped was an eight foot figure of Lincoln, clothed in a high hat and somber black garments. The beard and homely features, too, he reproduced with exact fidelity.

Thleda fastened the figure to a 50 foot pole of Alaskan cedar weighing over a ton. He carved the figure of a huge raven and the likeness of Mother Tlingit at the bottom of the totem, thus subordinating the clan emblems and heroes to The Great Emancipator.

On one of their islands, against a white backdrop of the craggy Alaskan Range, the Ravens erected their great memorial pole.

SUCCESSING generations took up the ceremony, and similar poles were raised all up and down the Alaskan coast where for years they withstood the boreal atmosphere, the blizzard-burdened winds: testimony of the Ravens' gratitude.

Three of these poles, or parts of them, are extant today. In the museum at Juneau is the original Lincoln figure, taken from Tongass Village. One complete pole, in good condition, is located at Saxman. And in the Illinois State Museum in Springfield (Lincoln's home and final resting place) is an eight foot figure of Lincoln and the 11 foot totem pole, weighing a ton, which bears the Raven emblems.

They were brought from Alaska in April, 1945, by Mr. Jay Monaghan, research editor and Lincoln authority of the State Historical Library. He had searched through the islands—traveling sometimes by fishing boat and making part of the trip aboard an Indian-manned passenger steamer.

When he finally found the figure and the pole, they cost him a crate of oranges and a case of Coca-Cola!

"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, AND ESPECIALLY THE RIGHT OF EACH STATE TO ORDER AND CONTROL ITS OWN DOMESTIC institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and WE DENOUNCE THE LAWLESS INVASION BY ARMED FORCE of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Socialism is our lot unless we get back to limited,
constitutional government

No Time To Waste

by George Boardman

ALMOST EVERY GROUP and every prominent individual have been blamed for every problem which besets our nation; but, if we really want to stop socialism, communism and one-world government, we should face facts and place the blame squarely where it belongs—upon ourselves. Each of us should ask himself these questions:

1. Do I believe government can give me something which it has not taken from me or from some other person?

2. Do I believe freedom includes the freedom to starve if I am too lazy to exert myself?

3. Do I require government to furnish me with food for my table, food for my mind and a formula for living from the cradle to the grave?

4. Do I believe the destruction of initiative is conducive to intelligence, to sound economy, to good government?

5. Do I believe a mere human being becomes omniscient—or should become omnipotent—be-

cause he has acquired an elective or appointive public office?

6. Do I believe it is possible to compromise with socialism without becoming more socialistic?

7. Do I believe in the rights of the individual?

8. Do I believe that a man is entitled to that which he earns and that it is a prime function of government to protect and not to confiscate those earnings?

Socialism, under the guise of New Deal, Fair Deal, Welfare, Social Security and Unemployment Pay is destroying your property; it is enslaving you, your children, their children—and millions yet unborn. It leads straight to a communism.

We must not waste time in idle talk about “problems.” There are two roads left to follow: one is marked, SOCIALISM. The other—and we must expend all our effort in getting back onto this high, safe road we know—is LIMITED, CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

CALIFORNIA'S SAND INVESTORS

They're selling so fast...

by Edward A. Herron

THE AUCTIONEER conformed to the classic pattern. His arms flailed and his tongue wagged. His voice was hoarse and commanding. But his words were an astounding heresy in an honored profession. He did not beg, plead or cajole. He threatened, stormed, and derided. "This California desert land," he bellowed, "is worthless. It's a sea of rattlesnakes. It'll cost you a small fortune to bring in water. Ladies and gentlemen," he shouted, "the land is appraised at ten dollars an acre. How much am I bid for this five-acre parcel?" (This was in June, 1957.)

There was a hushed silence in the sea of wide-eyed, expectant faces turned toward him, faces belonging to California bodies jammed like sardines in an oven-hot Los Angeles hall. A boy of 12 tugged at his mother's sleeve, and the housewife jumped to her feet, calling shrilly, "Five hundred dollars! I bid five hundred dollars!"

A red-faced, sport-shirted gentleman twisted free from the grasp of two city firemen and yelled,

"Five hundred and fifty!" From the end of the hall came a booming challenge, "Six hundred dollars!"

The auctioneer shook his head sadly.

"Lunatics," he whispered to his aide, then, to the audience, "I'm telling you again, this desert land is worth only—" He made a face and snapped, "Sold. Six hundred dollars. Step up with the cash. Next parcel."

So it went, hour after hour, day after day, while the Federal Government unloaded thousands of acres of arid Mojave desert at prices ranging over 1000 per cent of the appraised value. Lunacy? Or perhaps a vivid demonstration that Americans were just as land hungry in 1957 as they were 100 years ago.

A revolution in the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, spurred this gargantuan feast with Californians gobbling up chunks of desolate, wind-swept, sun-parched acreage as though it were lush land within the confines of Paradise. The Bureau of Land Management is one

of the largest landlords in the west. Its sprawling parent, the Department of the Interior, owns vast, Congress-irritating chunks of Washington, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and California. Most of the land is locked up forever in National Parks. Some of it, since 1941, has been offered to the general public under the Small Tracts Act.

This was a baffling procedure, guaranteed to cool off all but the most ardent seekers of land, under which homesteaders filed on certain parcels for a \$25.00 fee. After three years and the erection of some type of residence, the homesteader, if he was still interested, could take possession. Before the revolution 29,000 parcels of land were under lease. At this rate the 15,000 square miles of the Mojave Desert alone would be disposed of in slightly more than 2,000 years.

WITH LITTLE advance publicity the Bureau decided to waive the residence requirement and auction off the sand to the highest bidder, cash on the barrel head, one parcel to the customer.

Ernest J. Palmer, head of the Bureau, decided to rent a hall for the first auctions. He wanted his expected 100-odd bidders to be comfortable. He underestimated. The mob that came was so large and so rambunctious that the Police Department first was called to

restore order, then the Fire Department, with citation books poised, moved in on the fevered throng and forcibly ejected standees who crammed every inch of the hall.

For a full hour, excitement and turmoil prevailed. The threat of a postponement of the auction caused a frightening mob reaction. The eager ones assumed the snarling attitude of undisciplined passengers aboard a sinking ship.irate prospective bidders, being forcibly ejected by the Police and Fire Department, demanded that children occupying seats be taken from their parents and corralled into nearby dead-end streets pending completion of the auction. When order was finally restored, the first parcel was offered.

Every person jammed into the hall carried a large supply of cash. After the first parcel was sold for \$600, it appeared as though normalcy was restored with an opening bid of \$50 on the second parcel—a sensible amount. Within 40 seconds that bid had been pushed up to \$700.

Instead of dampening the ardor of the audience the outrageous prices only whetted appetites for more. Maps of the desert area had been provided by the Bureau, but the surveyors' designation of the exact location of the land was lost on the vast majority of the crowd. Only locality names made sense, old reliables like Barstow, Victorville, Twentynine Palms and Mo-

rongo Valley. The fact that a particular parcel might be ten miles north and east of Barstow, in itself only a welcome shade spot in the desert, made no difference; \$400, \$500, \$600 was bid and accepted, making the Mojave Desert the most expensive worthless land in the entire world.

The auction sale was repeated weekly until the avid public overran the sunburned survey crews who had been toiling patiently in the desert, making notations on official maps. The curtain was rung down until the surveyors could penetrate deeper into the desert.

WHAT CAUSED Californians cheerfully to part with sizeable sums of money for a bit of land utterly bereft of water, hemmed in by desolation, in the hottest climate within the confines of the United States? Hopes for gold and oil and uranium, always a tantalizing adjunct of the desert, were non-existent, for the Federal Government retained all rights.

The simplest explanation is that this California craze illustrated vividly the cheapness of money. One slim housewife, blowing on the wet signature in her checkbook when asked a leading question retorted, "What's six hundred dollars? My old man makes that in less than a month!"

The most involved explanation is that these wide-eyed citizens were burning with a deep faith in the

future of California, an awesome conviction that somehow the State has been blessed, that the desert will be conquered, that it will no longer remain as one of the great barriers on the earth, defying human encroachment.

And there is a basis for their faith. The city of Los Angeles itself, with less than 12 inches of annual rainfall, is a geographical desert, only the thickness of a green lawn away from parched desolation.

Many of the bidders had been witness to other desert miracles. They had watched Palm Springs, by the favor of Hollywood's love for a December tan, metamorphosed from an arid Indian reservation into a millionaire's lush Paradise.

There were soldiers among them who had trained with General Patton at the Tank Proving Grounds on the smooth sandy breasts of the San Jacinto foothills on the west flank of the Mojave. No sooner were the tanks gone than astute real estate developers moved in. They brought a tough spade of investment money that dug for water, and the rest was history.

A gush of artesian water, a riot of green, a fabulous club house, a planned community with paved streets and discreet utilities, a bewitching name, Palm Desert, and \$100,000 residences whose owners bore the same relationship to near-

by Palm Springs as did the Cabots to the Lodges. Patton's Proving Ground was now available at \$25,000 an acre.

An engineer for Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, a small slide rule in his shirt pocket like a badge of office, explained his presence. "The Company's moving more and more of its operations out into the desert by Palmdale. I'd like to get a chunk of land and be all set when they tell me to move."

The aircraft companies of Southern California, largest concentration in the world, were undergoing a slow transition from valuable San Fernando and ocean-hugging properties out into the comparatively cheap desert areas less than 50 miles from metropolitan Los Angeles. The movement is gradual, for these plants depend on a vast pool of skilled labor, but the movement is inexorable. Privately owned airstrips and vast real estate complexes such as those enjoyed by North American Aviation, Lockheed and Douglas are tax-tormented empires which need little financial prodding to slip over the shoulder of the San Gabriel Mountains separating the San Fernando Valley from the desert.

The greatest migration of man in recorded history, the vast westward tide that brought a flood of people to Southern California in the postwar years, is turning backward, seeping over the bare hills surrounding the once-glittering

land, and looking for a new life in the desert.

What's waiting for them?

California's Mojave Desert, south of Death Valley, is part of the greater Chihuahuan Desert and neighbor to the Sonoran, although if either of the last two names were mentioned to most sand dwellers they would be puzzled. To them it's the Mojave, or simply, the desert. They know that the endless desert sweeps over most of Nevada, slopes over into Utah, and accounts for nearly half of the state of Arizona. Rainfall is less than ten inches each year.

The Mojave is California's own—15,000 square miles of burnt mountains and arid plains. Seen from the air it is treeless, lifeless, burnt brown, rippled by an odd assortment of low rugged mountains named Bullion, Turtle, Sheep Hole, Dead and New York, all tossed about in aimless fashion. Seen from the surface it is fascinating, boring, or terrifying, depending on the mood of the viewer and the degree of safety he enjoys.

THERE IS ONLY one river of any consequence, the Mojave, and that, for the greater part of its course, succumbs to the sucking embrace of the sand and the searing evaporation of the sun. Beyond Barstow it disappears entirely, coming to life only with the awesome flash floods that frequently inundate the region.

In winter the days are delightful. In the spring, summer and fall the temperature can soar to 120 degrees. At Death Valley, the highest temperature ever recorded in the United States touched top at 134 degrees. The average July temperature in the same place is 102 degrees in the shade. But the nights are cold.

Violent storms sweep down from the north and east, featuring hot winds and cutting sand, a combination so fierce that a man caught without shelter in them is in danger of death.

People still die out in the desert. The soft smacking of a plane's under belly against the sand in a forced landing is only the first of many terrors awaiting an aviator. Automobiles which grind to a gasless halt often become monuments for those who leave them and start trudging down the road.

THESE ARE the scare headlines. With a bit of shade, a spot of water, the desert becomes, for some, the most healthful and enjoyable spot in the nation. Most of the time the air is astoundingly clear, the skies a perfect blue. The flowers of the desert are a grade-A tourist attraction. The stars at night are jewels.

Hundreds of small homes, shacks to some irreverent ones, have sprung up amid the desolation. In them sit the excited desert devotees who speak of the region

with the same wide-eyed wonder as those saints who had a foretaste of Paradise.

Every weekend they climb into cars in Glendale, Los Angeles, Redondo Beach and Burbank, heading out Route 6 to Palmdale or out Route 60 to Riverside, bending down to Palm Springs and the crusty Salton Sea, disappearing into the sands like the waters of the Mojave River.

They sit by their week-end homes, soak up the sun, talk cheerily of the days when the new community will be formed, when water will be brought in through community effort, when swimming pools will dot the landscape as they do in fabulous Palm Springs and Palm Desert.

Late Sunday evening, or early Monday, they lock up the little homes and head back for another week of dreaming.

The newcomers, who bought up land at auctions without the necessity of building, were viewed with hostility by the old timers. Embittered old timers in San Bernardino County complained that these auctioneer sand fliers had opened up the area to speculation and fraud, had crippled any hopes of obtaining planned communities. Later developments bear out this opinion.

However, Californians are convinced that out of the sand will grow cities.

\$600 is a small price to pay for a dream.

Up!
Blew the
Pond explosive
the but amusing
Day episode in the life
the of a famous American inventor

by *Eleanor E. Dunne*

WELL, HE'S DONE it again! Always messing with gun-powder, that one."

"Oh! That *dreadful* boy. We might have known he'd do something like this! Spectacle indeed! We're the spectacle!"

In an unprecedented advertising campaign carried on for a week by one fifteen-year-old boy, every home in the town of Ware, Massachusetts received a crudely hand-printed handbill. It announced that on July 4, 1829, the people of Ware were invited to witness a Spectacle! A sight never before seen anywhere!

And the Fourth, when it arrived, was perfect. The sun shone warmly from a cloud flecked blue sky. A strong breeze blowing in from the west since dawn had become gen-

tle, cooling and refreshing. Its passing rippled the surface of Ware pond into little waves. By mid-forenoon the good citizens of Ware, a few hundred strong and dressed in their Sunday best, were on their way to the pond. Mothers carrying infants, fathers holding tightly the hands of rollicking youngsters; oldsters, skeptical; shy young couples arm in arm; unattached young males, hair slicked and shining, circling the crowd, eyeing eddys of fresh-cheeked, tittering girls. All were there at the end of the pond, across from where an old raft bobbed.

At the exact hour specified in the handbill, a boy in his early teens appeared at the opposite bank; waved, then disappeared behind a screen

of glistening brush. An expectant hush fell over the gathering.

"Watch the raft," said a man in the crowd. "She's going up sky-high any minute now!"

There was a thunderous boom all right. The very bottom of the pond, it seemed, soared straight into the air: a vast, black waterspout. Sludge drenched the stunned crowd, then splashed back into the pond basin.

A commotion of anger and hysteria then; hands busy with handkerchiefs trying to undo the gooey damage.

The raft? When the curious had rubbed all the mud from their eyes they spied it, mud-spattered but intact, rocking upon the murky waters.

Then they spied the boy, who had hopped out to enjoy his great success. Shouts of fury met him. He paled, wheeled, started to flee.

"There he goes!"

"Let's get him."

"Yeh, let's duck him, see how he likes it."

Several besmirched dandies raced around the rim of the pond.

"Some joke."

They caught him and dragged him back to the pond's edge. Struggling tearfully, he besought his innocence, protested that something awful had gone wrong. Unheeding, one gripped his armpits, two locked his thrashing legs. And they heaved him toward the water once, twice—

Just then, a pair of husky arms

pushed the dandies aside, jerked the boy from their clutches and drew him far away to the shelter of the bushes.

I GUESS YOUR raft must have drifted from her mooring," the stranger said.

The boy, straightening his own muddy, rumpled clothes, peered cautiously at his rescuer, a pleasant faced, somewhat older youth, whose sympathetic grin seemed assuring.

The boy, in a voice still shaky and edged with disappointment, answered, "I guess it must have. I tied the raft right over the place where I put the powder case last night. I didn't think about the wind blowing it away."

"It sure would have ruined her, if she'd been in the right spot." The stranger's eyes radiated admiration. "What a shot!"

The two sat down upon the grass behind the bushes and watched the crowd straggle away. Covertly, the boy studied his husky rescuer. He wore the clothes of a working man and his powerful, rough hands appeared accustomed to hard work.

"Thanks for helping me," the boy said finally, "My name's Sam. What's yours?"

"I'm Elisha, from over Chicopee Falls way. I saw one of your handbills and came over to see how you'd do it." He hesitated. "Tell me, how'd you ever get the electricity through the water? You got the gunpowder to explode all right."

Young Sam cannily pursed his lips and glanced away. "I'm sorry, but you see I'm going to be an inventor and inventors don't tell their secrets."

"I understand," chuckled Elisha, tolerantly. "I'm interested in inventing, too. Right now I'm a mechanic over in Chicopee."

The pleasant discovery of this stimulating, mutual occupation kept the two talking for some time.

THAT CONVERSATION held more than either one of them realized at the time. They parted good friends, each to go his separate way for the next 20 years.

By then Elisha, the mechanic, had become manager of a sizable hardware and tool factory in Collinsville, Massachusetts, besides gaining a local reputation as an inventor of various small tools.

Sam, having successfully proved his inventive genius by blowing up a 100 ton vessel off Staten Island on another July Fourth (1842) as well as two other vessels by means

of his submarine battery, became the founder of an ever-expanding factory in Hartford. In a year's time, business had reached such a proportion that he needed more help than his factory overseer could give him.

Learning of Elisha's whereabouts, Sam fired off an urgent letter asking him to be his general manager at a salary double his present one—or he could set his own figure.

Thus Samuel Colt, inventor of the famed Six-gun and Elisha Root, the mechanic who had rescued him at Ware Pond, met once again in 1849. The two who had found invention to be their bond the day the pond blew up, now, 20 years later, formed an industrial team which would operate the world's largest arms factory, from which thousands of the famous Six-guns were shipped all over the world.

In the U.S. this Six-gun helped Texas win her independence from Mexico and it considerably subdued the Indians and the outlaws in the West, making that vast country safe for the Pioneers.

Oregon Tale

In the Oregon Territory, 115 years ago, two New Englanders owned between them the land on which the city of Portland has since been raised. The story is that, proud of their origins, each owner wanted to name the new community after his established northeastern home.

With Francis Pettygrove from Portland, Maine, and Asa Lovejoy from Boston, a compromise was the only solution. Pettygrove suggest, "Let's toss a coin. Heads, I pay you \$50 for your share and name the place Portland. Tails, you win and name the land after your town."

Lovejoy agreed. The coin fell on the pine stump, heads up. Pettygrove stood by his bargain and named the place Portland never realizing that he had bought a city with unbounded future—the price: \$50.00.

THE FAILURE OF CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

by G. Sumner Small

THERE HAS BEEN such increase in the crimes committed by adolescents during the past 25 years—and in the viciousness with which the crimes have been committed—that it has become a major problem of our times.

It is strange that this is also the period during which the greatest thought has been given to the psychology of children. Not only are there books on child psychology in nearly every home which are followed—often religiously—by parents in bringing up their children; but such teachings have been introduced, also, into schools and other institutions where they have greatly modified the procedures in dealing with the children in their care.

The above two statements of fact are not compatible. Assuming that the children born today are neither much better nor worse than the children of the past, then the following

of modern scientific conceptions in dealing with them should have produced superior adolescents and a markedly low crime rate. *That the very opposite has occurred indicates quite strongly that there are serious errors in the basic conceptions on which modern child psychology are based.*

Two conceptions which I have good reason to believe are in need of drastic revision are: (1.) That everything any adolescent is today results from its environment from birth to the present time and its reactions to that environment; and (2.) That any curbing of the inclinations and impulses of the child is detrimental to its future success.

The claim of the psychologists that the brain of the child at birth is a blank, a clean slate on which its future experiences are yet to be written, cannot be denied, but a blank mind is not the only thing

that a child brings with it to meet the experiences of the world. The child is also startlingly well equipped with a disposition or temperament that plays a major part in shaping its future.

The temperament of a child may be choleric, sanguine, phlegmatic or melancholic or an almost infinite variety of combinations or modifications of these temperaments. For this reason, any fixed conception that certain specific experiences will always produce certain specific reactions and specific results may be highly misleading. Two children may have the same environment and the same experience but quite different temperamental reactions that have quite different future effects. One child may rage in destructive anger at anything that hurts it, while another will retreat in fear and can only with difficulty be persuaded again to touch the object that hurt it.

Either of these opposite reactions may develop later into something detrimental to the child or into something beneficial to the child. The first temperamental reaction, if unrestrained, may develop into an aggressive or even vicious reaction to anything that offers resistance to its will or desires. If the child is taught to bring such impulses under control, however, it may develop into courage and strength successfully to meet the exigencies of life. The second reaction, if unrestrained, may result in a withdraw-

al from society, even from life. If controlled, however, it may become a desirably cautious and deliberate approach to life's problems.

WHEN A CHILD is born into the world it can be considered as equipped with a temperament that rarely fits it for a successful life and also with a brain that is, as yet, an unwritten slate. If the temperament gains the upper hand over the brain so that later the adolescent acts out of emotion and impulse, unrestrained by thought, the adolescent is headed for difficult if not tragic experience. If, however, the brain has been trained to control the instincts and impulses so that it acts out of reasons that conform its actions to its best interests, then the adolescent has become competent to deal with life's problems.

When a child first meets the world he has, also, its five senses, seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling and touching. His first experiences are those of the senses and these are divided into two important classes, the agreeable and the disagreeable. The first training of the child is through memory of what experiences are agreeable and what ones are disagreeable; it is a very effective training. The child learns rapidly through memory to seek the agreeable experience and to avoid the disagreeable experience. As the child learns to creep and then to walk, he learns very rapidly to adjust himself to and to get along

with the world of physical objects around it. He ceases to touch what is too hot or too cold, to bump what is hard or to taste what is bitter or sour. He also learns to be cautious because a mistake brings immediate though, usually, mild punishment.

So excellent is this training that even the most moronic children rapidly learn to adjust themselves to and get along safely in the world of physical objects. Strange as it sounds, we might say that physical objects show more intelligence in training children to get along with physical objects than people show in training children to get along with people. The child is forced to adjust himself to physical objects and to obey physical laws through prompt punishment if he disregards them yet we do not hear psychologists claiming that such forced conforming has weakened the ego or that such punishment has created persecution or inferiority complexes. On the other hand we are led to the idea that, in the early years, the most effective and least harmful training the child can receive is very prompt but mild punishment and that this is just as effective and harmless in teaching the child to adjust itself to people as it is in teaching the child to adjust itself to the world of physical objects.

I REMEMBER a young mother, sitting on the ground, while her three-and-one-half-year-old son re-

peatedly slapped her face. After each slap she would say "That hurts mother, you don't want to hurt mother, do you?" Evidently the child did want to hurt mother for she finally had to get up and walk away to stop the performance. She was attempting to reason with a child of an age when the child was incapable of learning by reasoning. However, the mother was training the child—she was teaching it that it could slap with impunity. Later, in school, the slapping of a larger child quickly taught it that larger children were not to be slapped. This did not cure the slapping but only transferred it to smaller children.

Certain types of punishment are harmful to the child and should be avoided. One is brutal and painful punishment over which the child broods afterward in resentment and antagonism. Another is deferred punishment, such as awaiting the beating that father will give when he comes home. Here the child broods in fear and resentment of the mother who will tell and the father who will administer the punishment. Another is the long drawn out punishment in which the child goes to bed without dinner, hungry and forlorn or sits in the window for a day watching the happiness of the other children with whom he temporarily is forbidden to play.

It is unfortunate for the future of the child if such unhappy and re-

sentful brooding is repeated so often that it becomes a fixed habit and part of the child's character. Resentment of his treatment in the home becomes resentment and antagonism toward the world when the child reaches maturity.

When the child has adjusted itself to the world through its memory of which experiences are pleasant and which are unpleasant, then, up to the time of the change of teeth, he has a strong capacity for receiving moral impulses. These cannot be given to the child through argument or reasoning because the reasoning faculty is still dormant. Such training must go deeper so that the impulse to morality becomes fixed in the feelings and the imagination of the child where it will have much more effect on his future conduct than any conceptions that can be introduced into the child's thinking.

Strange as it may seem to the modern psychologist, the most effective means for instilling a feeling for morality in the young child is one that has been used for thousands of years in every country and that is the fairy story which was particularly designed for that purpose. When children are read fairy stories, they love fervently the good kind and lovely princess and hate the wicked witch and all her wickedness. They admire the fine young prince who seeks the princess and hate the brutishness and cruelty of the giants that bar his way. They

love the people and the animals to whom the prince is so kind and who reward him later by helping him to find the princess. The stories may later disappear from the memories of the children but their effects will not disappear from their feelings which have been trained to react with dislike to whatever is evil, cruel or unjust and to like what is kind and good and that training will be of great value to them throughout their lives.

MANY PSYCHOLOGISTS dislike the use of such stories because they are purely imaginative. However, if you think of your own childhood, you will remember that you did not confuse these stories with the actualities of life but that you did enjoy letting your mind and feelings soar into realms of unreality. This development of the imagination of the child, which gives him the power to imagine things that are quite different from the things in the world around it, is of great value in later life for it is the imagination of things different from what exists that gives people the power to develop in their work and in their world and overcomes the tendency to conformism.

From about six years old to puberty, the child is most strongly influenced by authority. If his parents are of the right character and if they devote sufficient time to the child, he will look on one or both of them as fountains of wisdom, who an-

swer his questions with indisputable fact. When a child argues with a playmate he often quotes his final and indisputable authority by saying "My father says." At this age the child is highly imitative of those he respects and often acquires the mannerisms of his parents. The right example is therefore of major importance at this time.

AT ADOLESCENCE, children start to grow away from their parents and come under the influence of the outside world. We can do little to change the outside world and its influence but we can train them so that they meet it with a predilection for what is decent and good. We can help them at this time by displaying great patience with their ideas and by refraining from the constant criticism and admonition that only further estranges them from us.

During adolescence, the strongest impulse of the child is toward hero worship. What heroes the child worships now becomes a matter of great importance. The most harmful influence at this age is hero wor-

ship of gang leaders at school who have gained their leadership through physical violence and brutality and have a strong tendency toward depravity and criminal activities, or the hero worship of powerful racketeers. If the adolescent, has been imbued, as we have suggested, with hatred of viciousness, brutality and injustice, there is little likelihood that he will admire or be influenced by such characters.

Adolescents are also inclined to pick heroes out of books. It is therefore effective if we see that they are well supplied with interesting and exciting books in which the principal characters conduct themselves in a manner which it would be safe for our children to follow.

These are, briefly, some of the effective methods of training children in accordance with their innate capacities for the absorption of learning at various ages. They should receive far more consideration than they do, today, if we are to improve the character of the children we turn loose upon the world.

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Humility — Yet Glory

by August W. Brustat

The title "Humility—Yet Glory" involves an apparent paradox, unthinkable applied to any other than Jesus Christ. But when applied to Him it is profoundly realistic and true. Beyond the humble circumstances which marked the Saviour's nativity, we see the regal ministry which provided undebatable proof of His Kingship.

1. It was only natural, and not at all unusual, that the Magi, with the multiplied prophecies of the Messiah's Kingship echoing in their ears, should ask: "Where is He that is born King?"

2. After providing nourishment for the 5,000 men, besides women and children in the wilderness, the multitude wanted to take Him by force and make Him a King.

3. On that first Palm Sunday, though He rode into Jerusalem (The Holy City), the capital of the nation, in obvious humility, nevertheless the people recognized the hidden majesty and hailed Him as King.

4. Those who sought His life mockingly arrayed Him in regal purple and placed a thorny crown upon His head, adding a visual aid to their crucifying accusation: "He claims to be a King."

5. Jesus uttered no syllable of denial to what might be interpreted as Pilate's rhetorical question: "Art Thou a King?"

6. Above His cross-conquering body they inscribed upon the sign affixed to the cross in Judea upon which Jesus Christ was Crucified: "Jesus Nazarenus Rex Iudeorum." The literal English translation is "Jesus the Nazarene, the Leader of the Judeans."

7. After breaking the bonds of hell and the bands of death in His resurrection, Jesus qualified His regal authority with the words: "All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth."

8. At His ascension for His coronation, as the curtain was drawn on the royal drama of His compassionate ministry, and his exposé of the crooked "Money Changers," He reminded His followers that He would come again as "King of kings and Lord of lords," to judge the living and the dead.

The Life of Christ is indeed one of humility, and yet glory. For while He was a Babe lying in a manger, He was also the eternal Son of God. During His lifetime Jesus Christ expressed His deep-rooted contempt for the Pharisees. Of importance to you and me, during our brief tenure on this earth, is the question: Are we citizen-members of His eternal Kingdom? Have we accepted Him as our Saviour, and do we hail Him as the King of kings and Lord of lords?

How "American" is our summer show for the Soviets?

Our Art Exhibition in Moscow

"Of the 67 artists chosen to represent us, 34 have records of affiliation with Communist fronts and causes"

by Francis E. Walter

Congressman from Pennsylvania

ON SUNDAY, May 31, the U.S. Information Agency announced that 49 paintings and works of sculpture had been selected for showing at the American National Exhibition in Moscow this summer. The art collection has already been crated and was scheduled to be shipped to the Soviet Union on the steamship *Finnsailer*, which I understand is now on the high seas.

The six-week American National Exhibition at which these works will be shown will be opened in Moscow's Sokolniki Park on July 25 by Vice President Nixon. It is billed by the USIA as containing "cultural, scientific, and technological exhibits designed to further Soviet understanding of life in America."

The USIA press announcement concerning the art collection lists the names of the 67 artists whose works will be displayed at the exhibition. In the three or four days which have transpired since the press announcement was distributed by USIA, I have requested the staff of the Committee on Un-American Activities to furnish me with information in the committee files on the

artists whose work has been shipped to Moscow. I wish to emphasize that the information which I shall now reveal is not the result of any field investigation or even of an exhaustive check of all possible sources of information, but is the result of a routine check of committee files made on 67 people in the course of a few days' time.

This routine check, may I state, is a service which the Committee on Un-American Activities regularly renders to any executive agency of the Government which requests it.

Of the 67 artists whose works have been chosen for exhibition in Moscow, 34—a fraction more than 50 per cent—have records of affiliation with Communist fronts and causes. Of these 34 there are 12 whose records appear to be relatively inconsequential because they involve connections with only one or two Communist fronts or causes, and include no affiliation for a period of 10 years or more.

This leaves 22, or one-third of the 67 artists, with significant records of affiliation with the Communist movement in this country. The rou-

tine check against the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities indicates that these 22 artists have a minimum of 465 connections with Communist fronts and causes.

One of these artists, Max Weber, has been publicly identified as a Communist Party member. The affiliations of some of the others, however, are so extensive and of such a nature that they raise serious questions as to where their loyalty actually lies.

Three of them have been connected with Communist Party schools.

Six of them have publicly urged participation in the Communist Party's May parades.

Five of them have publicly recommended the election of known Communists to public office.

Three of them have contributed articles to, or openly supported, the Communist *Daily Worker* or its west coast counterpart, *The People's World*.

Eight of these artists have been members of the Communist John Reed Clubs.

Two of them have had their paintings offered as prizes for *Daily Worker* subscriptions.

Four of them defended Stalin's bloody Moscow purge trials of the late 1930's.

Four have contributed their art work to the Communist magazine, *The Liberator*.

Two have similarly served *Fight*,

the publication of the Communist front, the American League Against War and Fascism and, later, of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

Three have done the same for *Soviet Russia Today*, another Communist magazine.

Two of them have been owners of the Communist publication, the *Masses*.

Sixteen have contributed their art work to the Communist magazine *New Masses*.

Thirteen have similarly served its successor, *Masses and Mainstream*.

THREE HAVE contributed art material to the Communist publication, *Jewish Life*.

Twenty-six of these 67 artists have contributed their paintings to art exhibitions staged by Communist fronts: 12 to the China Aid Council, five to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, one to People's Drama—a Communist Party theatrical agency—and eight to the Communist-line weekly newspaper, *The National Guardian*.

Eleven of these artists signed the call to the American Artists Congress of 1936, one of the major art fronts set up by the Communist Party in this country.

Three of these artists have publicly defended V. J. Jerome, Communist Party cultural commissar, for delivering his speech, "Grasp the Weapon of Culture," at the 1950 convention of the U.S. Communist

Party. This speech was one of the overt acts on which Jerome was subsequently indicted—and convicted—for conspiring to overthrow the Government of these United States by force and violence.

Just a short time ago two of these artists signed a public statement calling on the United States to completely reverse its foreign policy, particularly in regard to Formosa and Lebanon. This statement was, in effect, a call for United States surrender to Moscow.

Now, I should like to tell you a few things about some of these artists as individuals. First, let us consider the case of Jack Levine, who, the routine check made by our committee indicates, has been affiliated with at least 21 Communist fronts and causes. Levine's work, "Welcome Home," is being sent to Moscow to portray and impress the people of the Soviet Union with American culture.

A recent issue of the *Communist Worker* described this painting as a picture of a stuffed-shirt American general. Jack Levine himself has described this painting in the following words:

"And no matter how commanding and impressive a general, he will be chewing. His wife, however smart and fashionably turned out, will be chewing. Everybody in the general's party will be chewing, as a gesture of kinship with the lower orders of mankind. What is more absurd than an august gathering ab-

stractedly chewing their cuds * * * my thesis, that armies are a continuation of class snobbery."

So that there will be no doubt about Levine and the style and purpose of his art, I quote from a review of an exhibit of his works which was published in the Communist newspaper, *The Worker*, on April 10, 1955:

"Jack Levine is an artist of social satire and social caricature. He paints dead souls in living bodies with devastating power and insight. He paints the men and women who would stifle humanity, starve mankind, brutalize the world for their own parasitic, selfish, greedy ends. He divests these people of their outer garments of wealth, position, and respectability and exposes the sham that covers the leering evil, the greed, the corrosion of upper-class immorality and self-indulgence.

"One cannot look at these canvases without experiencing the impact of their terrific power. The painting, 'The Trial', has deep political significance today as witch-hunts and hysteria have made a mockery of courtroom justice."

* * * * *

Throughout the exhibition it is more clear what Jack Levine hates. He says himself, "Those I love I simply leave out. A painter should do what he does best."

It is obvious from Levine's own words that he hates the U.S. gen-

eral he has portrayed in "Welcome Home."

The Worker review of Levine's exhibit also stated:

"One of the functions which art is expected to perform is to intensify man's emotions and sharpen his insights. Jack Levine has done this in a merciless exposure of corroding evil dressed in riches and respectability. He has created unforgettable faces expressive of corruption that grows and decays, of hypocritical souls wielding power today."

This statement makes it clear that not only does Levine hate American generals but that, in his artwork, he follows the dictates of the world Communist conspiracy. Addressing the 21st congress of the Communist party and state in the Communist education of working people."

"It is the duty of * * * painters to raise still higher the content and artistic level of their work, to continue as energetic assistants of the party and state in the Communist education of working people."

Writing in the Communist *New Masses* magazine in 1946—the magazine to which 16 of these artists have contributed—U.S. Communist Party Chairman William Z. Foster, said:

"There must be a clear understanding that art is a weapon in the class struggle. Not only is art a weapon, but a very potent one as well. Moreover, rising revolutionary social classes instinctively realize the

importance of art as a social weapon and have always forged their own art and used it to challenge that of the existing ruling class."

It is clear from these statements that neither Khrushchev nor Foster has any complaints as far as the work of Jack Levine is concerned. He uses his art as a weapon to arouse hatred of our free society and people considered representative of it.

His picture of the gum-chewing, "stuffed-shirt" American general will help the Kremlin convince its enslaved people that its vicious propaganda about American military leaders is true, and is supported even by the American people.

ANOTHER artist whose work the U.S.A. has chosen to exhibit in Moscow is Ben Shahn, who has been affiliated with over two dozen Communist fronts and causes. Shahn has been repeatedly described in the Communist press as a "people's artist." Shahn is one of the artists in this group who recently signed a statement calling on the U.S. to reverse our policy of resisting Communist aggression.

A *Daily Worker* review of his paintings a number of years ago contained the following statement:

"Shahn has always considered art as a medium for the communication of ideas and his ideas have always been progressive. (When used in the Communist press, "progressive" means Communist or pro-Communist.)

nist). He is one of our finest artists and one of our best social painters."

The Communist newspaper's use of the word "our" in referring to Shahn is significant.

The People's World, west coast Communist Party newspaper, in April of 1955, described some of Shahn's paintings in a Los Angeles exhibit as follows:

"His brilliant caustic social paintings * * * an acid portrait of a policeman, a sympathetic drawing of a miner * * * drawn by an artist who takes sides and expresses his viewpoint in a powerful style."

The same Communist newspaper in a 1948 review of an exhibition of Shahn's works made the following comment:

"It is interesting to note, also, that posters such as 'We Want Peace, Register, Vote,' 'For All These Rights We've Just Begun To Fight,' and others are fine, qualitative examples of the work to the artist. * * * Here, simply and definitely, is an artist of the people."

During the 1948 election campaign Shahn put his talents to the use of the Communist-controlled Progressive Party by painting a campaign poster which mocked President Truman and his Republican opponent, former Governor Dewey of New York.

STILL ANOTHER artist chosen for the Moscow exhibit is Max Weber, the one who has been identified as a Communist Party member by Louis

Budenz, former managing editor of the *Daily Worker* and member of the Communist Party national committee.

Weber has been connected with some 70 Communist fronts and causes. The Communist magazine, *Masses and Mainstream*, issue of April 1949, contained an article on Weber praising him as follows:

"Weber grew up an artist in the atmosphere of quest and revolt * * * Weber sought an answer to the anarchy of capitalist society in the controlled order of formal manipulation.

"Through the depression years of the thirties, Weber took an active and leading part in the struggles of artists. And at this time his work * * * reflects the social scene through the inclusion of new thematic material in such paintings as 'At the Mill,' 'The Builder,' and 'Refugees.'"

"His passionate social awareness makes him constantly affirm his alliance with those who have begun to break through."

Permit me to quote certain appraisals made by art critics of the work of Max Weber. These appraisals are taken from a publication copyright by the Whitney Museum of American Art in 1949:

"Their ugliness is appalling.

"No one is going to believe that nature alone ever made anybody as bad an artist as all this. Such grotesquerie could only be acquired by long and perverse practice.

"Here are travesties of the human form, here are forms that have no justification in nature, but that seem for all the world like the emanation of someone not in his right mind, such as one might expect from the inmate of a lunatic asylum. * * * It is difficult to write of these atrocities with moderation, for they are positively an insult to ordinary intelligence.

"A brutal, vulgar and unnecessary display of art license."

Philip Evergood, another artist whose work will be displayed in the exhibit, has been connected with over 75 Communist fronts and causes, has contributed articles to the Communist *Daily Worker* and has been a staff writer for the west coast Communist Party newspaper, the *People's World*.

Evergood is one of the many artists in this group who sponsored or took an active part in the notorious Communist initiated Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held in New York City in March 1949, and frequently referred to as the Waldorf conference.

Evergood was a panel speaker at this conference. His subject was "The Artist as Interpreter of His Age." Addressing the numerous Communists and fellow travelers who took part in this gathering, he said:

"The tools of the artist may vary, his philosophy may change, but the substance of his art, if it is to live, is always the reflection of his time. To-

day the artist is living in the most complex of societies. How can today's artist cope with and express the chaotic state of the world in which he lives? The artist must enter the struggle for peace like the people who are for peace and the continued growth of their kind, because to quote Paul Robeson, 'The people are engaged in a mighty creative battle for progress.'

"The worm-rotted shells whose stench of putrefaction permeates our contemporary mental atmosphere will disintegrate and disappear like the nightmare they are."

ENTERING the struggle for peace himself, Evergood did a charcoal drawing of a "Dove of Peace" for an art exhibition staged in 1951 by the New York branch of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions, the Communist Party's cultural front. It was at this time that Moscow's Stockholm peace appeal was being circulated throughout this country and the Communist artist Picasso's peace dove had become the symbol of the Kremlin's hypocritical peace drive.

The art exhibition the USIA is sending to Moscow is supposed to portray—and help the enslaved people of the Soviet Union appreciate—the art and culture of the United States. The theory behind the exhibit is that it is an exhibition of the art of freemen. It appears that we are sending the so-called art of men who have prostituted whatever tal-

ents they possess to the foulest conspiracy in the history of man. I ask you, "can anyone claim—and the USIA claim—that these men really represent American culture?"

IT IS REPULSIVE to me that a U.S. Government agency should glorify so-called artists who stand for nothing that this country represents and for everything it is opposed to, men who stand for, promote, and defend Communist slavery, mass murder, and destruction of freedom; men who, by their actions and statements over the course of many years, have proclaimed themselves the enemies of the United States.

I also wish to state my objection to what is implied by the backgrounds of the artists the USIA has selected to represent this country in Moscow; namely, that of all the painters and sculptors in the United States, one-third of them are either Communists, conscious and deliberate fellow-travelers, or dupes of the Communist conspiracy.

I am cognizant, Mr. Speaker, of the "liberal" line proclaiming the

intrinsic esthetic value of "art for art's sake," irrespective of the background or design of the artist and that somehow by displaying in Moscow, at U.S. taxpayer's expense, the art work of American Communists and Communist-fronters, Khrushchev and his gang of international outlaws will cease being Communists dedicated to world revolution. In my judgment, this is plain poppycock.

How long is it going to be, Mr. Speaker, before it is recognized that the Communist conspiracy is at total war with the free world? It is a war of intrigue, subversion and force. It is above all, a war in which the Communist conspiracy is irrevocably dedicated.

If our method of fighting Communism is to display in Moscow art works of American Communists and Communist fronters our cause is lost.

I cannot believe that the overwhelming majority of the patriotic American citizens will stomach this nonsense.

—Congressional Record.
June 3, 1959

Correction

In the article, *Liquor and Liars*, (AMERICAN MERCURY, August, 1959) due to typographical errors some statements were incorrect. Page 141: "It is reported than annually some \$25,000,000 are paid to magazines, daily papers and other agencies to advertise the liquor traffic . . ." (should have read: "It is reported than annually some \$250,000,000 are paid . . .") Page 144: "*The Ladies Home Journal* stated that no less than \$5 billion that went into the liquor traffic had been turned into channels." (should have read: . . . "no less than \$15 billion that went into the liquor traffic . . .")—Ed.

This is the Apocalypse

by Emmett J. Culligan, K.S.G.

We are living in the days of the Apocalypse—the last days of our era.
We are witnessing the death of an era in civilization.
From *Communism and the Conscience of the West* by Bishop Fulton Sheen

THE APOCALYPSE, as all Christians know, is the last chapter in the Bible and it was written by St. John. It has to do with the events of the last days of the world before the second coming of Christ.

The word, "Apocalypse," is seldom mentioned from the pulpit, nor does it appear in current publications; the explanation given is that it is too frightening. However, the subjects of the Apocalypse are becoming more and more discussed in private by Christians of many faiths. Current events seem to read right into St. John's Bible story.

There are those who know much

about the passing of the Apocalypse and the last days of the world who maintain that the information should not be broadcast for fear it might frighten people. It will frighten people. It frightened me; but it also brought me closer to God. It gave me comfort, too, to learn for the first time since 1914 what is back of world wars; that the terrific struggle now under way throughout the whole world is not just the coming of the "last world war" but rather the dramatic finale of the great biblical drama of Christianity that has been running for over 19 centuries. Our apocalyptic times are

mentioned again and again in the Bible. Many friends, some of them not of my own faith, who are true Christian American neighbors, have urged that I make this information available to all faiths, and have assured me that it will give men and women great satisfaction to know what is really back of these diabolical wars. I am told it will aid in establishing a united Christian front to meet our common Godless enemy—Communism. *And I am told it will save souls.*

I have lived in two centuries. I was eight years old at the start of the fast-moving 20th Century. I was born on the prairies of the Dakota. I saw the first automobile that crossed the Jim River. My first memory was my father taking me out on the prairie to gather household fuel. The fuel we gathered was dehydrated cattle and buffalo dung. There was no such thing as pasteurized milk or bakery bread. Clothes were washed by hand on a scrub board by the "women folks". There was no furnace heat or indoor water facilities.

Then came the 20th century with its modernism, its atheistic intellectualism, its Godless industrialism, its jazz music, pornographic literature, and so many Satanic forms of entertainment. And at Mid-Century, America, too, has become very fat with 60 million automobiles and over 60 million television sets, many other modern inconveniences, and bulging "fear boxes" in the base-

ment vaults of tall buildings downtown. What does all this modernism mean? Are modernism and all these other "isms" a part of God's Plan? I do not think so! Was Jesus a city man? He was not! Did he hold out to mankind an offer of professional, academic or industrial careers as the ideal Christian way of life? He did not!

Until June 28, 1950, I was a modernist, too, going about my business trying to get rich, in common with most all Americans. Success and the obtaining of money was my aim. My muscles were continuously strained to the utmost. I never looked up or down—I never read—I never rested—I was always going forward toward that vague success, which we Americans love to glorify. I believed in this great American fallacy. And, then, for me it came to a sudden end.

TWO OF MY sons had just graduated from a university and one from a high school. These three of our sons were on a summer vacation, touring by car through Wisconsin with their mother and father. Son John was reading a *Chicago Morning Tribune* and spoke up, "Dad, a new war is starting this morning. Truman is sending our boys to some place called Korea. Where is Korea, Dad?"

I did not know exactly, but answered, "Somewhere in the far Pacific."

John asked, "Why is this war be-

ing fought?" I answered: "I do not know."

And, Jude spoke up, "What was the Second World War fought for?"

And, again, I answered, "I do not know and do not believe anyone knows the true answer to that question."

Gerald, our number seven, spoke up, "That is a fine kettle of fish! We spend almost a trillion dollars on a war and the people who must fight the war don't know what it was about!"

John asked, "What did you old guys fight for in 1917, in the First World War?"

I answered, "We were told it was a war to end all wars—to save the world for democracy."

Everyone in the car, including myself, had a big laugh.

John spoke up again, "It seems that some group of master minds has been leading the Christian world astray—with two world wars and the terrible one in Spain, now history—a new one starting today and almost one-half the world now Communist—including many in Washington, D. C."

THEN, one of the boys said, "Dad, if we must all go to Korea to fight this new war for Mr. Truman, I want to know before I go the reason we are fighting."

I answered, "You are absolutely right! Stop the car! Turn around."

"Where to, Dad?"

"We are going to find out what is behind these Satan-inspired demonic world wars. Head for Dubuque and the Trappist Monastery. There are monks out there who have had time to think, men who can tell us *What is behind world wars.*"

My mother's folks—the Courtneys and the Sullivans—met the Irish Trappists when they came up the Mississippi River to land at Dubuque back in 1849. They helped the monks build New Mellery Monastery.

Arriving at New Mellery, I asked Father Abbott, "Have you anyone who can tell me what's back of world wars?"

He answered, "Oh, yes Brother . . . and Father . . . they both have been studying the causes of our 20th century wars and the progress of the Apocalypse for many years. I will give them free time while you are here."

Soon two giant monks came into the room assigned to me—one in a white robe, one in a brown robe.

"You want us?"

"Yes, Father. I want to talk to you about world wars. A new war of world proportions started this morning in Korea. Father, I came to New Mellery to find out what is the real cause of world wars?"

"Sin is the cause of all wars."

"Sin?"

"Yes, Sin! If there was no sin, there could be no war. Wars are

punishments for the sins of the world. There can be no peace without Charity. The only men who can know Peace in this world are 'men of good will.' Any other questions?"

"Don't be so brief, Father. We have three days to talk on this subject."

"Of course," said the Trappist, "you must realize that the world has been passing through the Apocalypse for over 100 years; and that we are rapidly approaching its end. Brother and myself expect the Antichrist may come this decade and surely before the 20th century ends."

I answered, "I know nothing about the Apocalypse except that it is the last chapter in the Bible. Please tell me about it. And what is meant by the Antichrist?"

These Trappists changed my life. The business that I had been frantically pursuing became to me something which seemed without a worthwhile purpose. I began to read everything I could find on the Apocalypse and on the Blessed Virgin Mary—and Her many visits to earth.

THE CHURCH pronounced *Ex-Cathedra* on November 1, 1950, that the Mother of Jesus Christ is in heaven body and soul. Because of this, She can return to earth to give warning and advice.

In 1531, She appeared in America at what is now Guadalupe, Mexico, to give Her blessing to the new

world. In 1830, She appeared in Paris to start off the Apocalypse. She appeared publicly since then four times in France; twice in Paris at the Chapel of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul in the years 1830 and 1840; and in the mountains of La Salette in 1846; in *Lourdes* in 1859; and finally, again, in 1871 at Pontmain to bring an end to the French-Prussian War. She appeared next at Knock, Ireland, in 1879, and finally, at *Fatima*, Portugal, in 1917, to end the First World War. At all public appearances from 1830 to 1917, Her messages read like a continued story—and can be considered one message, for all follow the same theme—"Pray, pray, pray and do penance." Her messages warn of punishments that would come to the world, and they have come as foretold. She set the time when the Second World War would start. She told that after this war, Russia would spread its Communistic errors throughout the whole world.

All Her messages were apocalyptic in nature. In the Knock, Ireland, appearance, St. Joseph and St. John appeared with Her. Those who go to Knock now can see the apparition portrayed in granite.

At Fatima She told the children seers to keep one part of the message secret until the year 1960. The secret was written, sealed, and given to the Archbishop of Portugal, Cardinal Giovanni Piazzi. He said of this message on January 8, 1957, "the 1960 Fatima secret may reveal

the time of the Antichrist and the end of the world."

Many historical events of the 20th Century have been extremely apocalyptic. The Apostles Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John gave several signs that would indicate that God soon would remake Heaven and Earth. In the 20th Century we have seen all but one of these prophecies fulfilled. We have seen wars and heard rumors of wars; we developed atom and hydrogen bombs; we have seen unprecedented storms and earthquakes. We now have Communism—which is the "great falling away." We have our missionaries preaching the Gospel to all nations. I asked this question of the Provincial of a great Missionary Society: "Is the Gospel being preached to all nations?" He answered: "Yes."

THERE is only one more biblical prophecy to be fulfilled; we must yet have the reign of the Antichrist. "The last days will not come until the man of sin be released, the son of perdition, who opposeth, and is lifted up above all that is called God, showing himself as if he were God." (2 Thess. N-3,4). All Christian antiquity has understood this wicked man to be the "Antichrist."

There is a cataclysm due now. Yes, it is past due. It is inevitable. What is surprising is the length of the "cold war." Co-existence is impossible.

Little by little, Americans have become victims of the atheistic materialism of our age. Perjury, selfishness, subversion, treason, divorce, infidelity, have entrenched themselves in our society. We hear the anguished cry of children of broken homes, deprived of love and care, rising to our ears on all sides. We see the pitiful sight of young boys and girls whose lives are wrecked by drugs, liquor, disease, crime, and sins against their youth. Look around you at a world swept with confusion. We live in a world from which love has fled, a world which has rid itself of the ennobling fear of God, to find itself cringing in the fear of man. Look around about our whole country—and we see crime, corruption and treason. All these are clear signs of the rotting and decay of a society from within—and we all know it. All this is apocalyptic, too.

A heaven-sent apocalyptic warning was given to Americans on last Good Friday, when our national capital was cast into complete awesome darkness in mid-day. The United Press broadcast this weird news:

"The *Washington Post* reported the Good Friday darkness on Saturday morning, March 28, 1959, as follows: 'Good Friday worshipers find it night as symbolic darkness envelops the City of Washington. Worshipers emerged from Church rites commemorating the traditional three-hour agony on the cross, to find mid-afternoon turned into

darkest night, as though in accord with St. Luke's account of Jesus' death which records "the sun was darkened." The heavy pall persisted for ten minutes. The sun was blotted out *completely precisely* after the end of the three-hour devotion . . . after 3 p.m., pilots refused to take off airplanes at the airport. Automatic light switches controlling street lights lit up 3800 lights."

Three o'clock on Good Friday commemorates "The Midmost Moment of all Times."

AN APOCALYPTIC warning will never be popular, but it is in order in these times. I am aware that it is a sensational topic on which to write and that I will be subject to innumerable criticisms on that account. I

expose myself knowingly and willingly to criticisms for I passionately believe all that is said in this article. I believe it so confidently that I dare publish it for others to share with me.

If I am right in my belief that a great era of world peace will follow a cataclysm soon to come, surely all Christians should be alerted so they can prepare spiritually for its coming. It is the enactment of the parable of the grain and the cockle that I believe is near at hand. "One will be taken and one will be left." (Matthew, 24:43).

The Late Cardinal Suhard of Paris said: "Something is dead on earth which will not rise . . . it is not an intermission but an epilogue. It marks the end of a world."

(This article by Emmett J. Culligan is taken from his book, *Triumphant Peace*, Crestline Book Company, 3435 Circle Drive, San Bernardino, California.)

Immortality

If the Father deigns to touch with Divine power the cold and pulseless heart of the buried acorn and to make it burst forth from its prison walls, will He leave neglected in the earth the soul of man, made in the image of His Creator?

If He stoops to give to the rose bush, whose withered blossoms float upon the autumn breeze, the sweet assurance of another springtime, will He refuse the words of hope to the sons of men when the frosts of winter come?

If matter, mute and inanimate, though changed by the forces of nature into a multitude of forms, can never die, will the imperial spirit of man suffer annihilation when it has paid a brief visit like a royal guest to this tenement of clay?

No, I am sure that He who, notwithstanding His apparent prodigality, created nothing without a purpose, and wasted not a single atom in all His creation, has made provisions for a future life in which man's universal longing for immortality will find its realization.

I am as sure that we live again as I am sure that we live today.

—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

SPOTLIGHT ON PERFORMANCE

by William H. Allen

You are invited to contribute to "Spotlight on Performance." Letters, documented materials and criticism will be acknowledged

UNTIL the 1960 nominations for President, no other's performance will interest so many as Governor Rockefeller's for NY State and the City Inquiry into NYC government operations. He reiterates that he's concentrating on his performance.

He says the NYC Inquiry is not a witch hunt. He hasn't promised that it won't be a witch detour. He says "I think the Republicans are objective." Objectivity doesn't require the GOP to ignore NYC's need for a second party. The reforms he explains to audiences didn't stop the "grave train" the legislature continued with his signature: of 286 recess employees, 236 were found by the *NY World-Telegram and Sun* to be away from Albany on private jobs or in homes.

While City Manager of Kansas City, L. P. Cookingham (now Fort Worth City Manager) made his of-

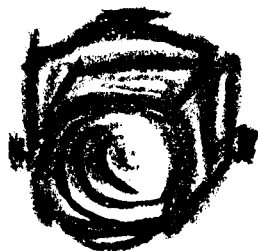
fice a training school for public service, 34 city managers sought apprenticeship with him.

The annual report of the Comptroller General U.S.A. for 1958 offers every public library and every newspaper a hand, if it wishes, in promoting better government. The more key readers of it, the more Congress and the President will have it used.

Scripps-Howard papers featured stories, June 3, that the Comptroller's staff, General Accounting Office, told of more than \$30,000,000 in excessive costs on 14 contracts. Did your paper report it?

National Association of Manufacturers listed 15 ways to cut billions from the President's budget; it didn't use proofs from GAO where cuts were possible without curtailing services.

Citizen's Business, Duluth 2, Minnesota, compares five Minnesota cities' taxing of realty: commercial properties of equal value were assessed from \$20,500 to \$36,480;



homesteads of equal value were assessed from \$700 to \$2,088.

New Jersey's struggling with a range of 7.7 per cent to 77 per cent full value in assessing realty. In your state, does the lowest-assessed locality cry hardest for federal aid?

Connecticut Tax Study Commission issued 36 recommendations for assessing realty equitably and efficiently. New Haven Taxpayers' Council, Report No. 37.

When asking money for improvements, askers should be required to tell if the needs are urgent, necessary, desirable, deferrable.—San Francisco Governmental Research Bureau.

Relief in the U.S.A. budget has jumped from \$2.3 billion to \$12 billion in 14 years.—Council of State Chambers of Commerce, No. 167, Washington, D. C.

Buffalo is urged to give voucher relief instead of cash and to open relief records to responsible inspection.—Governmental Research Bureau.

U.S.A.'s share in Maryland's budget has risen 314 per cent since 1955. Committee on Efficiency and Economy, Baltimore.

"Every bit more of inflation leads only to the expectation of still more,

not of a reversal." Committee for Economic Development, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. Has your public or college library its copy of *The Budget and Economic Growth*?

Detroit and Michigan are given per capita cost comparisons of Michigan with seven other key states and U.S.A. states' average. The picture is graphically represented on easy to read charts such as every city needs. Citizens Research Council, Detroit, Michigan.

Dollars and Sense, St. Louis, compares costs per pupil in that city with other districts in St. Louis County. Every city needs such comparisons. A New York City reader is surprised to find NYC spending \$300 less per pupil than Clayton, Missouri, city of 16,000.

The Rising Cost of College has been given out widely by Macalester College, St. Paul. Selling talk to possible donors to higher education, it has much for college appealers. At Macalester, tuition is \$685, was not mentioned by *Newsweek* in article which named colleges that charge \$755-\$1400.

One teachers association furnishes record facts for teacher salary crusades. Pay rates for all county districts are issued each year by Westchester County Teachers Association, White Plains, N. Y.

Search for truth is the noblest occupation of man;
its *publication a duty.*

—MADAME DE STAEL

Do You Know?

► Following our article on “Nikola Tesla: Incredible Scientist” (in the June, 1959 issue, p. 73), few people know that people in these U.S. siphoned off to a library in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, tremendous advanced technology data that has helped Soviet Russia enormously. Several devices, including the new plane reputed to fly without use of auxiliary fuel, were developed from Tesla’s data.

► Speaking of 30 pieces of silver—of the money distributed by the (Ford) Fund for the (“Internationalists”) Republic—27 dollars out of every 30 (or 90 per cent) have been taken away from the government and its people.

► Israel is an important bridgehead in Africa for the Soviet Russians. Remember what comes from Africa including 50 per cent uranium, 98 per cent diamonds, 97 per cent columbite and 90 per cent cobalt. (The last two are needed for jet engines.)

► The Zionists arranged for the Soviets (after WWII) to purchase from the British their Nene jet engines. These models and data that went with them advanced the Soviet techniques by at least 5 years.

► As we have stated for years, Bolshevism and Capitalism are both being used by the International Bankers to grab World Power. NYC and Moscow continue to closely work together. “They” decided as a slogan: “Let us march independently and be victorious together!”

► The people of the world are insane to work for “debt-money.” They foolishly permit the Zionist International Bankers to control the purchasing power of their money. Documentation in *Money Made Mysterious* is conclusive.

► At some of the weddings they should have three wedding rings. One each for bride and groom, and one for the bride’s mother.

- ▶ The principal of an elementary school in the suburbs of New York City found out recently that only three pupils out of several hundred knew the words of our National Anthem. Shocked by this discovery, he gave parents of all pupils from the fourth to the eighth grades the job of teaching their children the entire "*Star Spangled Banner*."
- ▶ The *London Times* tells us that instructors of Israeli Air Force are to train men for the Ghana Air Force. (Since the beginning MERCURY advised you that Ghana was a stooge of Israel.)
- ▶ Golf balls can be hit farther when they are warm.
- ▶ The well organized and highly financed forces of the world-wide Zionism could have destroyed Communism at any time during the last 20 years. They are militant against the Nazis, but soft against Communists.
- ▶ The Conspirators have tied the hands of most people. As an example, the FBI can uncover treason but they only send their reports to the Attorney General who can pigeonhole them. The Constitution itself in Article III, Sec. 3, classifies all unconstitutional activities as "*treasonable*" and those engaged in them as "*enemies of the United States*." Raising tax exempt money for a country like Soviet Russia or Israel is unconstitutional!
- ▶ Max Rabb has been appointed chairman of the U.S. Delegation to the Tenth General Conference of UNESCO. He formerly was Secretary to the U.S. Cabinet, acted as President Eisenhower's personal representative on minority problems. He was active in ending segregation in all Federal establishments.
- ▶ The man who claims he is boss in his house probably has a wife who never stays home.
- ▶ The Lord God hath a special resting place for men and women of Courage, especially the courage that is based on knowledge.
- ▶ Observers said that Frankfurter was Acheson's "brain" and that Frankfurter now does the same for Warren and others.
- ▶ The Zionists have joined with the Soviet Union in a parallel conspiracy to squeeze Nasser out and degenerate Arab unity.

Your Money & Inflation

by Robert Rayson

President, Back To The Republic: A Program for Patriotic Citizens

DAILY WE READ or listen to radio or TV newscasters speak of a *Tight Money Market*—of *Sound Money*—of *The Evils of Printed Paper Money*—of *Credit Money*—of the *Dangers of Inflation* or of *Depression* or *Recession*.

To acquaint the average citizens with facts generally well known to such news-writers and news-casters, but *never* publicized by them, the officers of Back To The Republic, quote some definitions—and some examples of the meaning—of the various terms used in such news articles, radio and TV comment:

Money, as defined and as used by bankers, by economists and by editorialists and writers on Economics, means “Silver, Nickel or Copper Coins, Printed Paper Currency, or Bank Credit.” Bank Credit means the verbal or the implied “promises” which bankers made or make to their customers-borrowers, that they, the bankers, at some future time, and under some undisclosed conditions, will redeem such “promises,” by exchanging for them *Lawful money of the United States*.

For example, when a large industrialist, merchant or contractor borrows \$100,000 or \$1,000,000 from a bank, he rarely, if ever, receives from his banker such sum in printed paper currency. He gives his note to the banker, in exchange for the amount he borrows. Many times this note is supported by a mortgage on the borrower's valuable property. The banker gives the borrower a bank book with his name written on page one and showing an entry in it, as of that date, of a deposit or credit to the borrower in the amount of the loan. The banker also gives him a book of 50 to 500 checks with or without the borrower's name imprinted thereon, and the banker states to him “instead of our giving you the amount of your loan in silver, nickel, copper (commonly known as ‘cash’), or printed paper currency, we have established in our bank, credit in your name to the amount of your loan, and you may issue or draw your checks against the credit we have established for you on our books, and, when presented to us, we will pay to the holder the

amount of such checks." In other words, he doesn't borrow "cash or currency." He borrows the "credit" of the bank, which it created by a stroke of a pen and for which created credit he pays interest and generally a commission.

Lawful Money, means printed paper currency, or "cash" paid into "use" by the Federal Government in exchange for some service rendered by the recipient, which might be the army, navy, marines or air force personnel or civilian employees of the government, as wages, or it might be in exchange for gold or silver bullion dug by miners from the earth, and by the government minted into gold or silver coins. The government pays *no* interest on such Lawful Money of the United States. Lawful Money cannot be cancelled or withdrawn from circulation excepting by an Act of Congress, which has not approved such an enactment since 1865. Printed on the face of each piece of printed paper Lawful Money currency, are the words: "*This note is Legal Tender for all debts, public or private.*"

Federal Reserve Money means, printed paper *Legal Tender* currency or "*notes*" issued by the privately owned *Federal Reserve System* through its Central and/or Regional banks to the amount of the Government bonds or of the promissory notes of industrial, manufacturing or commercial business concerns. The industrialists'

notes, secured by valuable property, are deposited for rediscount with a Regional Federal Reserve Bank by the banker in that Region who loaned the industrial, manufacturing or commercial business concern the money, for which the bond or note is collateral security or guaranty. These promissory notes and bonds *always bear interest*, to be paid by the borrower. The Government frequently is the tremendous borrower.

WHEN THE PROMISSORY NOTES are paid or when the bonds are redeemed by the Government, the Federal Reserve Notes issued in exchange therefore *must be recalled from general circulation* and placed unused in the Boards' vaults, or cancelled. This decreases the amount of money in general circulation. The volume as of March 1, 1959, is about \$26.3 billion. Printed on the face of each Federal Reserve Note are the words: "*This note is legal tender for all debts public and private and is redeemable in lawful money at the United States Treasury, or at any Federal Reserve Bank.*" Think of it: our government transacts much of its business with the use of paper currency which states on its face: "I am not lawful money of the United States, but I can, if desired, be redeemed for lawful money."

Lawful money includes or consists *only* of three types:

1. *Lincoln Greenbacks* (United

States printed paper notes) generally in \$5 denominations, issued in 1863 to help the government finance the Civil War. There are now in circulation \$346 million of such greenbacks which have a red seal printed on them. *No interest* is paid on these by the Government.

2. *Silver Certificates* are the \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10 printed paper notes issued by the Government in exchange for the *silver bullion* dug from the mines, and deposited with the government to the amount of notes issued. The volume is now about \$2,110,000,000 *No interest* is paid on these certificates by the government.

3. *Subsidiary Coins* are, namely, silver dollars, half dollars, quarters, dimes, nickel five cent pieces and copper pennies. The volume is now about \$2,060,000,000. *No interest* is paid on such coins by the Federal Government.

Bank Credit Money, which is the *private banker's promise to pay Lawful Money*, and which is used in about 95 per cent of all business and governmental transactions in the United States, can be increased or cancelled virtually at the whim and caprice of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or cancelled at the direction of or by pressure from the government, from the President down, or by pressure from the bankers who are members of the Boards in various capacities of the 12 regional member Federal Reserve

Banks located in 12 major cities in the United States, including Boston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Dallas, Richmond, St. Louis, San Francisco, Kansas City, Atlanta, Minneapolis and Cleveland.

The total volume of "Money" in the United States, as of today, is something above \$200,000 million. The total volume of deposits in savings and checking accounts in all of the banks of the United States is something above \$200,000 million. The total volume of all the printed paper currency and subsidiary coins in general circulation in this country with which to redeem or pay the depositors who have bank books showing that they have "credit" to the amount of something above \$200,000 million, in banks of the United States, is about \$27,000 million. The total volume or quantity of all such printed paper currency and silver coins physically in the possession of the 15,000 or more banks in the United States on any one day since 1940, has never been more than *two* billion dollars. The remaining \$25 billion of such paper currency and subsidiary coins is in the pockets of the 170 million persons in the United States—or in their cash registers or sugar bowls or safety deposit vaults.

ALTHOUGH the Federal Deposit Insurance, Corporation—FDIC, of which we read in the bulletins and advertisements of our banks—allegedly guarantees the individual

accounts in each bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System to the sum of \$10,000.00, the said FDIC possesses assets of less than *two* billion dollars with which to pay such losses as each bank sustains or one-half to one per cent of the amount it could be called upon to pay in the event of a depression, such as we experienced between 1929 and 1937, or if more than \$200 billion on deposit was demanded by the depositors who placed it in the banks for safekeeping.

The stock in the Federal Reserve Banks is owned by the banks which are members of the System. The Federal Reserve System and member Banks accordingly are *privately owned and are not government institutions*, but are supposed to be subject to governmental regulation by Act of Congress. Mariner S. Eccles, a Salt Lake City, Utah, banker, was Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board from 1933 to 1940.

He testified before the United States Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, in 1935, when it was considering some legislation:

"... in the year 1929 the "money" used in business and in government in the United States totalled \$53,000 million. That during the next four years, \$18,000 million, or *one-third of our total "money" supply was deliberately cancelled* by pre-meditated action of the bankers and the Federal Reserve System of

Banks, and as a result 16 million of our citizens, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of our able bodied workers, became unemployed by loss of their jobs, which caused the collapse of our banking system, and created our depression."

The authority for the banks to *create bank credit* and lend it as money *that they do not have in their vaults*, is known to very few persons. It is found in a regulation which was issued April 24, 1917, under the provisions of an Act of Congress known as the Liberty Bond Act, Section 7, under which the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue directly United States certificates of indebtedness to member banks (of the Federal Reserve System) and other qualified depositories (non-member banks) in exchange for dollars (deposits). The use of "deposits" instead of "dollars" is the key to the issuance of "bank credit." Shortly thereafter "fractional reserves" was substituted for or used *in addition to* "deposits."

QUOTED BELOW is the text of the form issued to banks authorized to create new and additional deposits (dollars) for the United States Treasury:

"Qualified depositories will be permitted to make payment by "credit" with certificates allotted to them for themselves and their customers up to an amount for which each shall have qualified in excess of existing deposits" (From *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treas-*

ury, 1920, p. 295, N.B., "payment by credit").

Public debt transaction money is money which is borrowed by the Secretary of the Treasury as set out in the next paragraph, and applied by him in payment of government bonds which he later issues, in violation of the Constitution, to the amount of the borrowing.

In the Bretton Woods proposals (1945) it was provided that the Secretary of the Treasury is permitted to use \$1,800,000,000 of the gold then in the stabilization fund, as our contribution to these proposals. The legislation therefore read "The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a Public Debt Transaction not to exceed \$4,125,000,000 of the proceeds of any securities thereafter the purposes for which securities may be issued under that Act, are extended to include such purpose."

Mr. Ansel F. Luxford, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, in testifying regarding that Act stated:

"The original capital of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was provided by directions of the Congress to the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that he obtain the money for the RFC by "public debt transaction" which means in effect that he borrows the money and later applies the money to this investment. . . . It has also been used in providing capital for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the HOLC, the United

States Housing Authority, the TVA, the Commodity Credit Corporation and practically every other alphabetic agency created by the Roosevelt Administration."

Senator Robert A. Taft thereupon stated "Why this is unconstitutional, because it violates that provision of the Constitution which provides that 'no money can be expended by the Government unless a Bill for such expenditure originates in the House of Representatives.'"

To which Luxford replied, "We are only following a law which the Congress enacted." Senator Taft did nothing to effect the repeal of that law.

FRACTIONAL RESERVES are the money theoretically (but rarely if ever actually) deposited by local banks with the Federal Reserve Banks in the District of which they are members, as required by law. For each dollar deposited in a "checking account" in a local bank, the bank must deposit about 20 cents with a Federal Reserve Bank as a "reserve." For each "savings account" deposit in a local bank the "reserve" would be about 10 cents. For each dollar of "checking account reserves" on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank the local bank may therefore lend about \$5 of "bank credit," non-existent money which it does not possess, but which it "creates." For each dollar of "savings account reserves" on deposit with the Regional Federal

Reserve Bank, the local bank accordingly may lend about \$10 of bank credit non-existent money, which it does not possess, but which it "creates." Opponents of the fractional reserve system, including *Back To The Republic, Inc.*, favor, what Professor Frederick Soddy of Oxon College at Oxford University, called a "pound for pound" or a "dollar for dollar" reserve, namely, that each bank that accepted checking or savings deposits should have physically present in its vaults, one dollar of Lawful Money of the nation in which the bank was located, for every dollar deposited in such bank. This also was the solution of Gertrude M. Coogan, author of *Money Creators* and other works on money.

THUS, Professor Soddy contended, it would make it impossible for banks to collapse because they would always be 100 per cent liquid. Banks, however, would not pay interest on savings deposits. It would also prevent dangerous expansion of our Credit Money structure (not in any manner related to the purchase of auto's, TV's or other personal chattels on credit), which causes inflation, and would prevent as well the catastrophic contraction of our Credit Money structure, which causes recessions, closing of banks and factories, and depressions.

No newspaper or magazine, except the AMERICAN MERCURY

MAGAZINE, and no columnist; no newscaster on Radio or TV, nor guest on any "Meet the Press" type program, has, to the knowledge of *Back To the Republic Inc.*, presented in "capsule" form, the ABC's of Inflation, for the enlightenment of John Q. Public. Here, in 16 brief points, are the ABC's of Inflation, about which every one talks, but about which no one does anything:

1. Inflation is caused by and is the injection into the "money stream" of a nation, of any medium of exchange, in greater volume or quantity—or more rapidly—than that nation increases the volume or quantity of goods and services, which are available for exchange for the total volume of quantity of "money" in that nation.

2. Vicious or dangerous inflation occurs (a) when the quantity or volume of "money" in a nation is increased to a point at which it has very little if any purchasing power, because (b) the volume or quantity of the nation's "money" has far outdistanced the quantity or volume of goods available for sale in the nation, and/or (c) it has far outdistanced the number of jobs available and needed for the population of that nation, for the production, sale and distribution of such goods, so produced, and such services needed in connection therewith.

3. The quantity or volume of bank credit which is injected—or is to be injected—into the money

stream of a nation, or which has been, or is to be "increased" or "decreased" in any given quantity, has never been fixed, set or determined by any specific enactments of the Congress (which under our Constitution has the sole power of coining all of the money of our nation, and of regulating its value by regulating its volume) but is always fixed and determined by the Federal Reserve System, whose stockholders are the 15,000 more or less, privately owned and operated banks in the United States, which are members of that system.

4. Our country faces inflation because of the use by the government of tens of billions of dollars expended for what are called *Public Debt Transactions*. This use was authorized in 1932, while Herbert Hoover was President, by a Congressional Amendment to the Second Liberty Loan Act of 1917, above quoted, to provide funds for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and under which every governmentally-created alphabetic agency, since 1933, has been financed, in violation of the Constitutional mandate that all appropriations and all expenditures by the Congress for governmental purposes must originate in the House of Representatives.

5. The "money" in the United States (approximately) includes: United States Notes (Lincoln greenbacks, Lawful Money of the United States and full legal tender) in

the amount of \$346 million; Federal Reserve notes (which are legal tender, but *not* Lawful Money) \$26,000 million; Minted subsidiary coins, (which are Lawful Money of the United States and full legal tender) \$2,000 million; "Bank Credit" (bookkeeping entry deposits that is: privately created and issued bankers' promise to pay currency. It is neither legal tender nor Lawful Money) \$168,000 million; Silver Certificates, (which are Lawful money of the United States and full legal tender) \$2,000 million.

6. Total deposits by all of us collectively in all of the banks of the nation, \$200,000 million.

7. Total currency, physically in the vaults in all the banks of the depositors of the \$200 billion, as shown in Point 6, is only one per cent of the deposits, or \$2 billion.

8. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which guarantees all deposits in insured banks up to \$10,000.00 for each separate deposit, has assets to be used in guarantying the \$200 billion of insured deposits of a sum less than \$2 billion.

9. In 1930 to 1936, according to Robert Hemphill, financial writer of the Hearst Publications, whenever \$2,000 of *new money* (generally "bank credit") was injected into the money streams of the United States, a need for one "new" worker—in industry, in commerce or in agriculture—was automatically created. Today, it is esti-

mated that it will require about \$12,000 to \$16,000 of such "new money" so injected in the form of "bank credit" into the money stream of the United States to create a need for one new job. Conversely, every time \$12,000 to \$16,000 in "money" is withdrawn from the money stream, the need for one job is abolished.

10. Our present National Debt is approximately \$280 billion.

11. The annual interest on that present debt is \$9 billion.

READERS MAY ASK, What is the correct or Constitutional system to follow?" The solutions are:

12. Inflation can be prevented by reversing the process and the rules outlined in Points 1 and 2. That is, by *increasing* production while stabilizing the volume of money, and, as outlined in Point 3, by repealing the Federal Reserve Act and all Bretton Woods Enactments since 1945.

13. The interest of \$9 billion (Point 11) *can be saved each year* by substituting non-interest-paying Lawful Money for the "bank credit" and for the interestbearing bonds issued to provide money for our so-called Public Debt Transactions and secured by what in effect is "bank credit". Not one additional dollar of new money will thereby directly or indirectly be added to the amount in general circulation and there neither can nor will be any inflationary effect therefrom.

14. Have all of the banks in the nation become State Chartered and privately owned, under a Uniform States Banking Act, and require all banks to carry one dollar in lawful U. S. printed paper currency in their vaults, for every dollar on deposit with them, instead of carrying the "fractional reserves" now theoretically—but not actually—carried and deposited by them with the Federal Reserve Banks of the Region.

15. Lawful Money is non-interest-bearing printed or metallic currency, issued by the government, paid into circulation, which may be withdrawn from circulation *only by an act of Congress*. All of our Lawful Money is listed as the first three items of Point 5. All other "money" is based upon and supported by interest-bearing collateral, "usually Government bonds", which must be withdrawn from circulation when the collateral is redeemed. Such withdrawal is legally automatic and requires no action by the Congress, in whom is vested by Article 1, Section 8, Paragraph 5 of our Constitution, the *sole* power of coining our money and regulating its value.

16. Have Congress enact a measure creating a *Congressional Board of Money*, which shall report only to the Congress, and whose sole duty shall be to (a) establish equitable wholesale commodity price levels in the Nation, then (b) maintain such levels constant, by regulating the *volume* of money in the nation,

which automatically will regulate its *value*.

THE FIRST QUESTION is: What is the proper method to be used for scientifically determining an *average wholesale commodity price level* in a nation? The second question is: What volume of money is needed in the money stream of a nation to purchase the fixed volume or quantity of the commodities comprising the *average wholesale commodity price level*?

For nearly 50 years the Department of Labor at Washington has been endeavoring to establish the dollar index to show the relative purchasing power of the dollar in the primary wholesale markets. To accomplish this, they selected 784 commodities in 1926, and established the volume of each commodity for the years 1923 and 1925, taking the mean average of these two years.

This fixed volume of each commodity remained substantially unchanged up to the year 1938. (Senate Document 23, 76th Congress, 1st Session).

In 1926, the average price of each commodity was ascertained by taking the weekly market price for 52 weeks, adding the totals, and dividing by 52, thus getting the average price for the year 1926 of the individual commodity. This average market price for each commodity was multiplied by the units in the fixed volume of such commodity on

the mean average of 1923 to 1925. Thus was ascertained the total amount of dollars received for the fixed volume of such commodity when multiplied by the average price for the year 1926 and the number of dollars required to buy the fixed volume of such commodity.

It was found by this process that the total volume of dollars required to buy the total fixed volume of the 784 commodities in the primary wholesale markets was \$54.7 billion. (Senate Document 23)

The Department then declared this volume of dollars to represent the volume of money required to buy the volume of the 784 wholesale commodities listed.

They used the index of 100 to represent the price levels of 1926 and the index, as well, of the purchasing power of money in the wholesale markets for 1926. (*Stabilized Dollars*—Owen.)

To now ascertain the number of dollars needed to buy the fixed volume of any one or of all commodities now in the "index," follow the same formula and process, but change to the *number* of commodities now in the index, the *number* of dollars received for the total of the commodities, and use the figure, 100, to represent the 1929 price level.

The answer would be the volume of dollars this year required to buy the volume of all of the commodities in the index.

SOLDIERS OF THE FRONT

Covert passports: new conspiracy in chronic Communist warfare

by Virginia Shackelford

ONE OF THE BEST descriptions of the Soviet menace is found in Vladimir Petrov's *Empire of Fear*. Petrov is the former MVD agent in Australia, who defected to the West in 1955.

"Espionage is a distinct and principal Soviet industry," he wrote. "This must be so because the Soviet Union, alone of all the great powers, regards itself as being in a continuous and chronic state of covert warfare with the whole world outside the borders of the Communist empire. And conspiratorial techniques are natural to a regime that seized power and maintains power by conspiratorial methods. Soviet espionage has reaped a rich harvest by such methods, especially against friendly and unsuspecting countries."

Aiding and abetting the Communist conspiracy today are at least 700 very special "soldiers of the en-

emy." They were released upon the world by the U. S. Supreme Court, when it destroyed the Secretary of State's discretionary power to deny passports (if denial were to protect the best interests of the U. S.).

Since 1952, the State Department has denied passports to suspected Communists or persons affiliated with the Communist Party, a preventive measure. No Party member would apply for a passport and thereby be forced to fill out the necessary affidavit asking him whether or not he was a Party member, and what his Party activities had been. Obviously, he would either be exposed and denied a passport, or, if he falsified the application, be subject to accusation of perjury.

The Communists have been forcing the passport issue in order to gain either one of two objectives: to have passports granted to American Communists and their dupes,

or to force open for their own inspection, secret files of government security agencies, that the identity of undercover agents who have infiltrated Communist ranks might be known.

An examination of the passport cases taken to court, show that each has been carefully chosen to probe vulnerable spots of the U. S. security system. These test cases have concerned people not easily identifiable as actual Party members unless confidential information could be adduced.

SUCH WAS THE Jane Foster Zlatovski Case. In 1954, her passport was taken up and withdrawn by the State Department. She sought and received an informal hearing, at which time she executed an affidavit denying that she was then or ever had been a member of the Communist Party. She did admit that during a brief period (May 1941-January 1942) she had "embraced what I then conceived the Communist ideology with enthusiasm, attending all manner of meetings, particularly because my own abhorrence of war coincided with the then expressed views of those espousing the Communist cause."

Mrs. Zlatovski was accorded all of the procedures of appeal, including a hearing before the Board of Passports, who upheld the decision of the Secretary of State that her passport be denied. The decision was based on information from

various government agencies that Jane Zlatovski had attended Communist Party meetings in San Francisco in 1934 and 1935; in June, 1941, had picketed the White House for the American Peace Mobilization, an organization cited as subversive by the Attorney General; was reported in 1942 to be in sympathy with the ideology of the Communist party and to be a Communist; is married to George Michael Zlatovski, a known Communist, who was born in Russia and now resides in Paris; prior to her marriage, lived in New York in 1942 with people who conducted Communist meetings in their home; was associated with, or was in contact with, or affiliated with, the International Labor Defense in 1941, the Washington Book Shop in 1943, and the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. Further, that Mrs. Zlatovski worked for the Communist Party in the Dutch East Indies from 1936 to 1940, and also in San Francisco; both she and her husband were doing Communist Party work in Europe in 1948; and, while employed by the OSS, she gave an interview to the *Daily Peoples' World*, official West Coast Communist publication, at which time she disclosed her connection with OSS Java Mission, a disclosure which amounted to a serious breach of security regulations.

Mrs. Zlatovski filed suit against the Secretary of State in the

District Court. She asked for a preliminary injunction enjoining the Department of State from withholding or denying a passport during the pendency of the suit, in order that she might return immediately to her husband in Paris. Her record of Communist activities carried no weight with Judge Burnita S. Mathews, who ordered the Secretary of State to grant a quasi-judicial hearing (during which the passport applicants are faced with their accusers). The Secretary of State filed an affidavit in support of the Government's motion for a summary dismissal of the action. It declared, "I have reached the conclusion that it would not be in the interest of the United States to issue a passport to her to go abroad, in that her return to France would be inimical to the security of the United States and to its relations with other countries."

Judge Mathews told the State Department's attorney that unless the Department possessed and divulged derogatory information in addition to that already set forth, and in particular, derogatory information more recent than 1948, she would order the issuance of Jane Zlatovski's passport. Some of the confidential information available concerned an FBI investigation not yet fully developed, one which would lead to the eventual indictment of the Soble spy ring. So, the Department was placed in the untenable position of either di-

vulging the identity of counter agents to a member of an espionage ring, or of granting Mrs. Zlatovski a passport.

At the present time, Jane Zlatovski is in Paris, indicted by a New York grand jury on a charge of treasonous espionage, but beyond U. S. jurisdiction and free to continue her Communist activities.

ALSO INDICTED for espionage and using their passports to flee this country are Alfred Stern and Martha Dodd Stern (daughter of the former U. S. Ambassador to Germany) both now reported to be in Moscow. Martha Dodd is the author of three books: *Through Embassy Eyes*, *Sowing the Wind* and *The Searching Light*. According to the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, "the last book is the story of a Loyalty Oath controversy at Penfield University and its effect on the men and women who teach at Penfield. *The Searching Light* was published by Citadel Press, the owner of which is Philip Foner, who invoked the Fifth Amendment regarding his Communist Party membership. It is also a selection of the Liberty Book Club, whose president has been Angus Cameron, who also invoked the Fifth Amendment regarding his Communist Party membership."

In *Through Embassy Eyes*, Mrs. Stern wrote, "I came to Russia with practically no preparation for what was there. That there was no ex-

ploitation, no sign of the vast differences between the rich and poor (because a classless society was slowly being effected), that the working people were really in control of their own life and future, should and did please, of course, but it came, nevertheless, as a great shock." Although Mrs. Stern said she found no "exploitation" in Russia, we can undoubtedly assume that the defection of the two rich Americans to the Soviet Union is being exploited for all its worth by the Kremlin.

For those who doubt the importance of Communist-front affiliations in evaluating a person, it is interesting to note that the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee lists Alfred Stern as having 53 front affiliations and Martha Stern as having 52. As members of the Soble spy ring, the activities, writings and affiliations of the Sterns refute the statement, made by Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., of the Americans for Democratic Action, that "About the stupidest and most unlikely thing the Russians would do would be to use one with a Communist or pro-Communist record as a means of transmitting espionage." This was one of the reasons given by Rauh in his appearance during the Senate hearings to supposedly prove that Americans who travel have nothing to do with espionage. A principle contention of the ADA is that the Soviet Union has the diplomatic pouch always available for

the transmission of any stolen secrets.

ABOUT THAT, Robert D. Murphy, Deputy Secretary of State, has testified: "This argument makes no more sense than to say that businessmen need not travel abroad because they have the mails available to them." If the ADA premise were true, it is not likely the Soviets would never have gone to the considerable trouble and expense of setting up the Soble and Rosenberg spy rings, among others.

Testifying as to the harm done abroad by American Communists and dupes and to the value placed on the prestige which such Americans lend to Communist gatherings, Murphy said, "The use of the citizens of the bourgeois countries wherever possible is eagerly sought. Contacts with them are necessary and travel by them is essential. Party conferences in many countries and meetings of a host of front organizations throughout the world are an essential part of the apparatus. To attend them, travel is necessary. Those who attend meetings of the front organizations may be ardent Communists; others the innocent who lend themselves, their prestige and facilities to the development of contacts and operations so necessary to the international Communist movement."

Rauh scoffed, "An American traveling abroad who criticizes his country in unfair and unreasonable

terms may well damage his country, but so may an American who gets drunk in public or ostentatiously shows off his wealth to the less fortunate people with whom he comes in contact."

OBVIOUSLY he confuses the *degree* of harm done by an obnoxious American who arouses passing contempt, with the immeasurable damage done by a W. E. B. DuBois (listed by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee as one of the "most typical sponsors of front organizations"). The bulletin *Inform*, published by the ISI, describes a Moscow-inspired conference of Asian and African writers, who gathered in Tashkent in October. Presumably, the conference was to discuss such problems as children's literature, women's contribution to literature and "the development of Afro-Asian literature and culture and their role in mankind's struggle for peace and progress." What actually happened was that virtually all of the speakers advocated violence, calling for a "fight for liberation."

The delegate from Ghana spat fire against Americans because "they try to dominate trade in my country." The conference worked itself into a frenzy of hatred, excited by hysterical applause. It adopted two slogans: "Down with Colonialism" and "Down with Capitalism." Adding fuel to the fire was DuBois' envenomed remark:

"I represent Black America—millions of Negroes who are fighting for their rights. Capitalism has been cornered and will never escape. Communism will take over."

The incident underlines a statement made at the House passport hearings by Loftus E. Becker, legal adviser of the State Department: "They assist at various Communist-front organizations abroad—the youth festivals, the various other Communist-inspired movements, those against our use of the atomic bomb, or our testing of the atomic bomb. Those things may seem somewhat peripheral at times. What we fail to realize is that the American Communists who go to these things and engage in them, engage in them with representatives of the more unsophisticated countries who are presently our friends and allies but the net total of that association and activity is that we find these countries one after the other falling under the net of Soviet subversion.

The Communist Party, of course, wants its members and dupes able to travel at will. Arnold Johnson, the party's Secretary of Public Affairs, before the Senate committee also spoke against the proposed legislation which would have denied passports. He deplored the "irresponsibility and mental attitude demonstrated by Secretary Dulles". He stated that "The issues need solution in the interests of peace and good will and not on the

narrow partisan grounds, and not on the basis of the ravings of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy or Senator Eastland or Congressman Walter. This committee would do well to reject the poisoned propaganda of the false patriots who make a profitable racket of Red-baiting, who shout, 'Stop the Reds' (but in the meantime rob the people of their rights and their purses.)" Johnson's main point was that "This committee can make a contribution to greater democracy within our country and add a further measure of peace in the world by restoring travel rights to the people of the United States."

MANIFESTLY, the Communists are only interested in the travel rights of their own kind. They have never protested passport denial on any of the other grounds for denial the State Department commonly uses: an applicant's being mentally ill, the destitute who have been rehabilitated at family or Government expense, habitual criminals, fugitives from justice, those under court restraining order, and fraudulent applications.

The Communists are only interested in the travel rights of someone like Rockwell Kent, who was paraded at the Kremlin-sponsored peace meeting in Paris in 1949 and in Stockholm in 1950, where he was cheered as he made anti-American statements. In 1951, Louis Budenz swore under oath that Kent had

been a Communist Party member. Kent called Budenz a liar in public, but when called before a congressional committee, Kent did not deny the charge but invoked the Fifth Amendment. In early 1958, Kent applied for a passport to attend a meeting of the Soviet-sponsored World Council of Peace in Finland. His application was denied on the ground that he had a "consistent and prolonged adherence to the Communist Party line." He was given ample opportunity to deny the charge either by affidavit or in a hearing. Instead, he took his case to the District Court, who upheld the State Department. He then appealed to the Supreme Court.

In granting Kent the right to a passport, the Supreme Court's majority decision read, "We deal with beliefs, with associations, with ideological matters. We must remember that we are dealing here with citizens who have neither been accused of crimes nor found guilty. They are being denied their freedom of movement solely because of their refusal to be subjected to inquiry into their beliefs and associations." This is the same plea made before the Senate and House committees by the Communist Party.

Appearing before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in July, 1958, Roderic L. O'Connor, administrator of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, predicted

that "if we do not have legislation on this point in this session, by this fall a very considerable number of hardened members of the Communist Party, or underground members affiliated with it will have a sudden urge to travel abroad and that we think is the long-run danger, that the bars are now down and being down, there is nothing to prevent every single member of the Communist Party or every single supporter of that party from traveling abroad."

CONGRESS SHIRKED its duty and did not pass the needed legislation.

O'Connor's prediction was confirmed in November when he spoke to the Veterans of Foreign Wars and stated that 596 persons with a record of Communist affiliations had applied for passports. He said that the State Department has been forced to issue a passport to William L. Patterson, general manager of the *Daily Worker*, who claims he wants to go to the Soviet Union for "business and pleasure." O'Connor commented, "It is not difficult to imagine what Mr. Patterson's business will be. For the United States it will be dirty business. Yet Mr. Patterson travels with our official blessing and protection."

Among others who have applied for passports according to O'Connor are: a man who "was thought by the Canadian Government to be so dangerous to the public security that the Canadians refused him en-

try to that country;" a labor leader who was expelled from England, where he was visiting, "because of his activities as a Communist agent in blocking settlement of a strike;" a man who brought Julius Rosenberg (the spy who later was executed) into the Communist Party; and Victor Perlo, "who has been identified in sworn testimony as a Communist who passed documents from the sensitive war-time Office of Strategic Services to a courier for the Communist apparatus."

The crux of the over-all problem was emphasized by O'Connor when he said, "legally, I cannot show that they are all members of the Communist Party. I cannot prove in a court of law that all, or even a large portion of them, are espionage agents or even trained subversives. However, as a group, they share one thing in common. Most of them are disciplined and obedient to the policies and directives of international communism. Many of them perform the most humble tasks of party organization."

He described the 596 passport applicants as "soldiers in a cold war".

Since his speech, the number of applicants has increased to well over 700.

An American passport is a prized document which carries great meaning throughout the world. It states: "I, the undersigned Secretary of State of the United States of America, hereby request all whom

it may concern to permit, safely and freely to pass, and in case of need to give all lawful aid and protection to — —, a citizen of the United States." These words grant to the bearer definite rights and privileges which should, in turn, require of the bearer a responsibility. Historically, the passport signifies that the bearer is a citizen in good standing and, as such, deserves all of the courtesies due to the United States Government itself.

It is a travesty on everything which America represents that such a document should be given to the likes of Rockwell Kent, who

in Stockholm declared, "I must tell you that I am not an official representative of the American Government.

"To be quite honest, I must declare that the present Government of America is not my government and does not represent me."

The State Department, unless granted congressional authority, cannot now deny passports to the "soldiers of the enemy" who give aid and comfort to an atheistic, brutal conspiracy, whose sworn objective is to conquer the world. Congress must be urged to provide that authority before it is too late.

U.S.A. Insolvent?

The idea that the United States is the richest nation in the world has been parroted around so much that it is now generally accepted. For example, John D. Hollister, former ICA Director, is reported to have said in the course of a recent address that "*because we are rich and comfortable . . . we should continue this (foreign aid) program even if the cold war should come to an end.*"

An apparently growing number of people here feel that if an honest audit of U.S. assets and liabilities could be made, the picture would appear far less rosy than it is often depicted. In support of their doubts about the Nation's solvency at this stage of its history, they point to—

- The national debt of \$285 billion and the fact that it is increasing, year by year.
- The Government's contingent liabilities, which amount to another \$200 billion.
- The fact of serious inflation, which has reduced the purchasing power of the dollar to less than 50 cents.
- The growing difficulty of finding buyers for Government bonds and the flight from the dollar.
- The growing difficulty of the States and localities in finding money to pay for necessary (and unnecessary) services.

"It was a saying of Lenin that the Soviet would force this country to spend itself to destruction," one Southern Representative recently remarked. "*At least we should not do so without knowing it,*" he continued.—Report from Washington by Tyre Taylor, General Counsel.

ways to combat Communism

The South Dakota Anti-Subversive League is a non-profit organization. Its founders have subscribed to the following credo:

As Christian Americans, we are proud of our heritage and believe that our Republic offers the greatest opportunity for individual freedom and the pursuit of happiness. We wish to insure for ourselves and for future generations the God-given rights proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed by the United States Constitution. We acknowledge Almighty God as the Author of all human rights, and we pledge ourselves to expose and oppose atheistic Communism and its proponents, who are conspiring to destroy our churches and subvert our country. The League suggests this simple eight-point program:

1. See that other Americans are fully and correctly informed about the true objectives and methods of Communism and its danger to all we hold dear.
2. Encourage Christianity in your community. Attend and support the Church of your choice. The Word of God is the weapon most feared by the Communists.
3. Take an active interest in public affairs. *Always* vote in elections—get others out to vote.
4. Support the election to public office of candidates who understand the scope and seriousness of the Communist problem and agree to work for its elimination.
5. Be fair with your Government. In the interest of fair play and sound economy, vote on the basis of what you feel is best for the country and not on the basis of “what’s good for me.” Our Government will be only as strong as we make it.
6. Take a vital interest in the education of your children. Get to know their teachers. Know how school books are selected and what they contain. Be sure that Communist poison is not being administered right under your very eyes.
7. Don’t join groups—don’t sign petitions *unless you first investigate them!* Communists have so perverted such appealing words as “peace”, “freedom”, “youth” and “mother” that any organization or document using these or similar words should be questioned until you know who is behind it.
8. If any evidence of Communism at work should come to your attention, get in touch with your nearest FBI office. Give them all the facts and then forget about it, unless asked by the FBI to do otherwise.

CASTRO

Launches Hate Drive Against the United States

by Politicus

TODAY, the no-longer-smiling island of Cuba is becoming the staging field for a vicious anti-American drive in Latin America. Not since the days of Pancho Villa has such a song of hate against the United States been heard in the Caribbean area.

The reason is a certain *opera bouffe* bearded gentleman named Fidel Castro.

Hundreds of thousands of words have been expended in the American press discussing the question whether or not Dictator Castro is a Communist. There is no question that he is surrounded by Communists in Havana and that he has done little, outside verbal wrist slaps, to discourage them. His own former closest friend, Rafael del Pino, has broken with him on the ground that "I could see that they (the Castro movement) were going Communist."

But the more immediate issue to the United States is that the strutting Castro is virulently and insultingly anti-American. On his recent visit to the United States he was on

his best behavior and fairly drooled friendship. But back in his bailiwick of Havana, surrounded by hysterical supporters, his anti-American hate snarls through his every utterance.

Not only has Castro shown his contempt for the United States by threatening to kill 200,000 Americans if his bloody lynch killings of Batista supporters are interfered with. He is also trying to rewrite history to prove that Americans never did anything for Cuba. In a speech on February 19, the dictator declared that Cubans shouldn't be grateful to the United States for freeing them from Spain in 1898, "when the United States entered the Spanish-American war it had already been won by the Cubans." In his Communist-controlled Ministry of Education, a committee headed by a member of the Communist Party, is now revising public school textbooks to give them an Anti-American slant.

With the applause of the Communists among his supporters, he is trying deliberately to undo the

60-year, historic friendship of the Cuban people for Americans and to turn them into bitter America-haters. The unhappy truth is that he is having a considerable measure of success.

FAVORITE TARGETS of Castro's diatribes are the American sugar companies. American sugar concerns have an investment of \$275,000,000 in Cuba and produce 40 per cent of the Cuban sugar output. Inclusion of Cuba in the American quota system on as favorable terms as the American producers in Puerto Rico and Hawaii has opened to the island the whole American domestic market and is the foundation of Cuban prosperity. And yet with unemployment in Cuba zooming to a figure of 300,000 since Castro's triumph, the dictator chosethis moment to harry and abuse his country's basic industry. Only a man curdled with hate for the United States could make such a political bone play.

The chauvinistic edict which Castro has imposed to persecute American sugar companies went into effect May 18. It provides that sugar refining mills shall be divorced from plantations. No sugar cane plantation may be operated by a stock corporation, provides the edict, unless every stockholder is a Cuban citizen. The force of the edict will fall with particular weight upon the American-owned United Fruit Company, the Cuban-

American Sugar Company and the *Atlantica del Golfo*. The whole set-up is reminiscent of Mao Tse-tung's land seizures in China after the Communist triumph.

Dictator Castro and his American press agents have made a great outcry about the wiping out of the 'corruption' of the Batista regime by the new regime. Information, reaching us from reliable sources, is that the Castro mob are already launched in a self-enrichment program which will dwarf anything known in the past. Castro, his brother Raul, Ernest Guevara and other insiders are brazenly flaunting their new prosperity in Havana. The former homes of President Batista, Ambassador to the United States Arrojo and Andres Domingo have been converted into pleasure palaces for the bearded men and are reported to be the scenes of nightly orgies.

The lid on the present corruption was lifted slightly when the story was published that the wife of Castro's Chief of Police, Elsigimo Almejeiras, had profited to the extent of \$300,000 in making deals with Cubans wishing to convert their *pesos* under the new money regulations. Senora Almejeiras committed suicide under mysterious circumstances. Castro has done nothing about removing the Chief.

A foretaste of what Cuba could expect from Castro was given during his insurrectionary period, although American "Liberals" were too blinded by their admiration for

the bearded one to take the signs seriously. Aside from the help which he received from the Russians and from Betancourt's Venezuela Leftists, Castro's rebellion was financed by pillaging and blackmail of the sugar estates, particularly when they were controlled by Americans.

One of the closely guarded secrets about the Apalachin, New York, conclave of mobsters on November 14, 1957, is reported to be that it was held, among other reasons, to arrange a deal with Castro to help finance his revolution in return for gambling privileges in Havana after his victory.

The arrest, in New York, of two Castro adherents who were offering at an extortion price to secure the release of pro-Batista prisoners in the Havana jails, indicates the bandit practices of the bearded man.

The gambling racket in Havana has gone through some face-lifting since the revolution but it is now getting back into its stride. Who is getting the new pay-off is a question not hard to answer.

The pattern is beginning to become plain. Legitimate American business in Cuba, under Castro, will be the victim of continuous exactions and persecution, approaching conditions which will make operation intolerable. But the shady American promoter, bent upon making "deals" among Castro office-holders, will receive the glad hand.

ALTHOUGH THE TINSEL of the Castro regime has not yet begun to wear off, unless the new regime quickly does something to end unemployment, many of the present enthusiasts will begin to sing another tune. Already, there is underground grumbling about what is happening. There are comparisons with the Batista regime, unfavorable to the present rulers.

Fulgencio Batista was the victim of the most distorted smear campaign in the "Liberal" American press that has been seen since the war-time job which the "Liberals" did on Chiang Kai-shek. Batista had his faults but, unlike Castro's, they were not faults which jeopardized American security. He was unshakeably anti-Communist. Under his Presidency, Communist activity was sternly outlawed in Cuba. He was undeviatingly in the American corner in international affairs, and the vote of the Cuban delegate in the United Nations or the OAS was always surely on the American side. (In contrast, the first vote of Cuba in the United Nations, after the triumph of Castro, on the French Cameroons issue, was cast with the Russian bloc.)

Under Batista, Cuba was officially on the Free World side whereas Castro has publicly proclaimed that his Cuba is neutralist and would be neutral in the event of a war between Russia and the United States. There was repression in Cuba under Batista but there was

nothing remotely resembling the more than 4,000 political killings which have brazenly taken place since Castro's coming, nor was there any such savage cruelty as the castration of 300 Batista police officials which has taken place under Castro's regime.

In view of this contrast, it is difficult to understand the preference of "Liberal" Americans for Castro over a tried and proven friend of the United States.

THE BIAS of influential people in the State Department appears to be pursuing Batista, even in defeat. The refusal to admit Batista to the United States, even though his family is here, is indefensible on any grounds of precedent. When Batista was formerly in exile from Cuba under the regime of Prio Socorras, his conduct in this country was exemplary and unmarked by revolutionary machinations. It was in sharp contrast with Prio himself, who has been given refuge in the United States, and who openly participated in gas-running activities in Florida against the pre-Castro Cuban government.

It was in contrast to the record of Castro, himself, who spent two months in the United States in 1955, without interference by United States authorities, raising money for his insurrectional activities in Cuba and establishing branches of his organization throughout the United States to feed his revolution.

All the use of American soil for Cuban revolutionary illegalities has been by the anti-Batista crowd. Why, then, the ban on Batista's admission?

It must be asked, what has happened to the American tradition of political asylum. Is this to be granted only to ex-Presidents who are approved by *The New York Times*?

It is difficult to escape the conclusion that someone in the State Department is badly muffing the ball on Cuba, as has been done on so many previous Cold War issues. The indecent haste with which the Castro regime was given American recognition during its first week of power is in keeping with this State Department stupidity.

By this one act, the United States divested itself on all its bargaining power with the new regime. It gave Castro an initial prestige which he has now impudently exploited for un-American ends.

Respect for America among Latin Americans is approaching an all-time low as we continue to exhibit our weakness and indecisions in the face of Castro's insolence. Disturbed Latin Americans are beginning to ask themselves, "What must foreigners do to win State Department friendship? Kick America in the teeth a la Fidel Castro?" When America's long-time friends begin to ponder such questions, the future bodes ill for the United States in the Americas.

Electronic Mirrors In Space

by G. Kort

FOR AT LEAST A LITTLE while longer, the United States can presume that it is safe from the various perils assumed for it by the gloomster doomsters; informed, eager forecasters that they are. Washington is about to pop into orbit Project "X": unseen but all-seeing electronic mirrors—five of them—intended as the ultimate in advance warfare warning systems.

Should any nation's machinations verge on the offensive, or smack of aggressive action, the querying quintuplets will be all eyes, 500 miles up. Nor will organized, even disorganized, revolts the world over escape surveillance, nor will plots of sabotage and subversion avoid being probed. Should a battle-combat situation evolve, instantaneously, the eerie mirrors will roll into orbit. The rupture's story will be old news to U.S. observers almost as soon as the bullets cool.

The eyes are so devised that enemy black-out, at least for a little while, is not likely. Government

scientists, who developed the wonder in close collaboration with industry, say the enemy will have to develop an electronic-magnetic countermeasure, through dynamic application of radiological-electromagnetic warfare systems. Only that would jam the quintuplets' control-guidance telemetry system and explode their nuclear warheads.

Washington conceived this awesome weapon of research as a final and decisive instrument of power to spread and (what is more) to keep the dominance of peace over the entire world. Numbered, indeed, are the days of panic and speculation and fear of sneak attack from ICBM's or semi-space vehicles, and all due to the practical, realistic application of super top secret "Project X," soon to be announced.

The five eyes, once detonated by a nuclear device, will orbit about 500 miles out in that spatial fringe layer where the earth's magnetic field is bound by an electron-radiation-magnetic belt and a rib-

bon or two of special high-frequency-sound radiation. The ribbons convert sight to sound impulses and bounce them around as if they were bladder-balls gone amok. The impulse is flung from the earth to the belt, then back to a specific spot on earth, via a predetermined trajectory; then the impulse bounces back up to the magnetic belt; then, at long last, plunges into a receiver-sending-recording device on earth.

There, the sound impulse is changed back to sight on electromagnetic tape similar to that television has developed to replace film. Trillions of these sight-sound impulses bombard the tape every split-second, recording images that convert to pictures.

The five space mirrors wheeling about the ski-high hi-fi employ the same principles that operate television and radar, with the latter letting us bounce sound waves off the moon. Only, the mirrors won't be showing moon pictures but what's brewing behind the Iron Curtain.

As instruments of combat surveillance, the eyes are marvels of ingenuity. They'll note enemy missiles, jet aircraft, surface craft, and even submerged enemy craft to a crude degree. When attack is imminent there'll be no doubt as to its origin, from whence and by whom; also, where the enemy's final assembly points are; also, what strategic weapons we can expect to pulverize us.

Reports from GRU and SMERSH and GSWOG (cells of Soviet espionage) indicate that much of this Soviet plan of master-destruction has already been recorded on magnetic tape (the conventional kind) by scientists under Soviet control in the U.S. and in Russia.

Most Soviet gains in astronautics, rockets, missiles and guidance-telecommunications are, as we all know, the creations of top German scientists, technicians and engineers whom General Serov seized in 1944. Serov was Soviet Chief of Counter-Espionage and was following the ambitious orders of A. I. Mikoyan, the recent visitor to U.S. shores. At the time, "Wild Bill" Donovan was Allied Commander of the Office of Strategic Services. Had he had his way, the kidnappings never would have occurred.

IN THOSE YEARS, as we all know, now, Communist infiltration within the U.S. Defense Department and in politics in general was sufficient to produce high source mystery orders that have not been, to this day, reasonably and satisfactorily explained.

German-Soviet success with astronautical experiments has jolted plenty of people and the Kremlin has pounced upon the confusion to pursue their 'hard-soft' policy of negotiation with the West.

The jargon of any experimental data, whether Soviet or U.S. in-

spired, must be as much a struggle for the experts to write, as it is for the layman to discern, sealed as it all is in manufactured, mysterious scientific terms. Always, we have to await deciphering and simplification, call it censorship, by the Defense Department.

Washington claims "X" is a well-kept secret, but no better kept is it than the fabricated, manufactured announcement of Project Argus, so called, of which the electronic quintuplets are but an out-growth. Argus, incidentally, was a theory, too, a year ago; but its spectacular reality since has opened up whole new, untrammelled deserts of space power.

It is interesting that although the Defense Department declares all developments Top Secret, theories behind all of them were published some two years ago in Soviet scientific magazines. When the Soviets shot Sputnik around the sun, the world's press had long known what was up, and printed many stories as did numerous U.S. scientific journals. For some unknown reason, the Defense Department refused to admit to the U.S. public what it knew about this supposedly earth shaking propaganda bit, even though it and everybody else knew 30 days before the coup, the specific date and time of the launching.

A noted scientist-educator, speaking at a southern university, said "The space mess is deplorable. We have a fine mixture of the various disciplines that makes possible our

making plans to get into space. Some of the people making the most firm decisions know the least about it."

Then he made a realistic plea to our Commander-in-Chief to issue an inflexible tough order to clean up this subversive, selfish, rivalry-ridden space agency competition mess, as it lacks scientific-patriotic harmony and common-sense.

MAN'S EFFORTS to get to know the vast solar seas of stars and planets and galaxies, of all the what-not in the universal heavens may have destroyed many grand illusions. Confirmed for him, however, are many theories about the earth's magnetic field which indicate feasible developments of electronic countermeasures in anti-missile guidance-infrared weapons and warfare warning systems, of which the electronic eyes in the heavens are but a start.

Man first must harness the magnetic field, the one source of energy he hasn't. When he has, many plagueing propulsion problems will be solved. Space travel and telecommunications will be push-button matters. Man will have in his control energy for engines immensely more powerful than those now operated even by nuclear energy, a midget compared to the energy generated by magnetic fields and electro-magnetic-radiation power.

As mentioned, a belt of such power surrounds the world and is

within the orbit of the heavenly space-mirrors. No known insulation exists for the magnetic radiations and they penetrate the tiniest particles of everything. One's senses cannot feel it. One's eyes cannot see it.

But electro-magnetic-radiation energy is with us all the same. Put some iron or steel filings on a piece of white paper and run a live electric wire through them. Immediately, the filings will squiggle into a

concentric circle around the wire. That circle is the magnetic field, duplicated in vast proportions high in the sky.

Utilization of magnetic power as with the electronic space-mirrors opens to man an enormous realm of simple economic-power; it holds a promise of titantic significance, even, possibly, the Keys to the Kingdom of Heaven. Certainly, where all this revelation is taking us, only God knows.

Agrarian Performers

You will recall that when *General George Marshall* was sent to *China* to arrange for the Communist occupation of that country, he was able to accomplish his mission by simply *cutting off from General Chiang Kai-Shek* the supplies of *ammunition that he needed for his soldier's rifles*, which were all, of course, of American manufacture. *\$150,000,000 worth of ammunition on ships that were about to land was simply dumped in the ocean*, and, of course, no further shipments were made. Thus Chiang Kai-Shek's men could not use even their rifles, to say nothing of machine guns and artillery, and he had to retreat before the Communist invaders, who had been *equipped with the huge Japanese stores of weapons and munitions that we had turned over to them in Manchuria*.

Following this established pattern, our State Department *cut off all supplies of ammunition to the small army of Colonel Batista in Cuba*, which was, of course, equipped with weapons purchased in the United States. Even ammunition that Batista had bought and *already paid for* was confiscated on the docks. It seems quite clear that Batista's men did not desert: *they simply had nothing to shoot*.

You will also remember that while the great betrayal in China was under way under the direction of such eminent figures as *General Marshall* and *Professor Owen Lattimore*, the controlled press in this country was filled with propaganda to the effect that Chiang Kai-Shek was a scoundrel, and that the Communists in China were just innocent "agrarian reformers."

The same technique is, of course, now being used. The press is once again filled with *manufactured reports* of the past iniquities of Batista, and with glowing accounts of *Fidel Castro* as an "agrarian reformer" and the "*George Washington of Cuba*." . . . —From a speech by Dr. R. P. Oliver, before the DAR.

(Reprinted from *Free Enterprise*)

COMMUNIST TECHNIQUES

Excerpted by Reverend A. W. Pritchard
from the Communist Manual on Brainwashing.

ONE of the most revealing documents ever published on Communist brainwashing techniques is called *BRAIN-WASHING, A Synthesis of the Russian Textbook on Psychopolitics*.

The following excerpts from this handbook for murder, which is the Communist manual of instructions for conquering the United States by *non-military* methods, are verbatim quotes:

"Use the courts, use the judges, use the Constitution of the country, use its medical societies and its laws to *further your ends* . . . And when you have succeeded you will discover that you can now effect your own legislation at will and you can . . . *make the Capitalist himself, by his own appropriations, finance a large portion of the quiet conquest of the nation.*"

EXCERPT FROM CHAPTER I:
"Psychopolitics is the art and science of asserting and maintaining dominion over the thoughts and loyalties of individuals, officers, bureaus, and masses, and the effecting of the conquest of enemy nations through 'Mental Healing.'"

EXCERPT FROM CHAPTER II:

"The individual must be directed from without to accomplish his exercise, education, and work."

EXCERPT FROM CHAPTER III:
"One must . . . create and continue a semi-privation in the masses in order to command and utterly control the nation . . . The Capitalist does not know the definition of war. He thinks of war as an attack with force performed by soldiers and machines . . . The Capitalist has never won a war in truth. The psychopolitician is having little trouble winning this one."

EXCERPT FROM CHAPTER V:
"Any man who cannot be persuaded into communist rationale is, of course, to be regarded as somewhat less than sane, and it is, therefore, completely justified to use the techniques of insanity upon the noncommunist . . ."
"When the loyalty of an individual cannot be swerved . . . it is usually best . . . to see to it that he disposes of himself by suicide or by bringing about his demise in such a way as to resemble suicide . . ."

EXCERPT FROM CHAPTER VI:
"The entire subject of psychopolitical

hypnosis . . . depends for its defense upon continuous protest from authoritative sources that such things are not possible. And, should anyone unmask a psychopolitical operative, he should at once declare the whole thing a physical impossibility . . ."

EXCERPT FROM CHAPTER VII: "Having no independent will of his own, Man is easily handled by stimulus-response mechanisms . . ." "An entire chain of commands . . . can be beaten, shocked, or terrorized into a mind, to lie dormant until called into view by some similarity." "Exercise in sexual attack on patients should be practiced by the psychopolitical operative to demonstrate the inability of the patient under

pain-drug hypnosis to recall the attack."

EXCERPT FROM CHAPTER XI: ". . . In the U.S. we have been able to alter the works of William James, and others, into a more acceptable pattern, and to place the tenets of Karl Marx, Pavlov, Lamarck, and the data of Dialectic Materialism into the textbooks of psychology, to such a degree that anyone thoroughly studying psychology becomes at once a candidate to accept the reasonableness of Communism."

EXCERPT FROM CHAPTER X: "PSYCHOPOLITICS SHOULD AVOID MURDER AND VIOLENCE, UNLESS DONE IN THE SAFETY OF THE INSTITUTION"

Castro a Communist Fellow Traveler, Says Braden

A voice which should be heeded in the current discussion concerning the aims of Fidel Castro, Cuba's flamboyant new dictator, is that of Spruille Braden, former American Ambassador to Cuba and former Assistant Secretary of State. This is what Braden thinks about Castro, as reported by the *Newark Star-Ledger*:

"According to official documents I have seen," he explained, "Fidel Castro is a fellow traveler, if not a member of the Communist party, and has been for a long time.

"United States intelligence agencies have a lengthy dossier on Castro, identifying him with Communist intrigue in South America.

"He was a ringleader in the bloody, Communist-inspired uprising in Bogota, Colombia, in April, 1948, which occurred just at the time the Pan-American Conference was held in that city.

"The appearance of this Cuban at the head of the recent revolution in his own country stamps the insurrection as another part of the developing pattern of such subversive efforts throughout Latin America, although a number of decent and patriotic Cubans have been misled into sympathizing with—in some cases supporting—the Castro movement.

"Castro and his rebel band are enemies of the United States and our democratic ideals. He is a pawn, wittingly or unwittingly, in the Kremlin's international intrigue, backed by Red agents plotting to bring Cuba under Communist domination.

"When Castro and his guerrillas took over Cuba, Moscow found a formidable ally less than 100 miles . . . from the mainland of the United States!"

MR. KHRUSHCHEV SAYS HE WILL RE-EDUCATE THE U.S.



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Bellamy's Eagles

The nation's emblem,
in all its ferocious *joie de vivre*,
caught by an early American artist.

by Horace and Jeannette Mitchell

JOHN HALEY BELLAMY flicked a chip off the half-carved sliver of black walnut. He felt over the dappled wood; then he held it up to the dust-dazzled sunshine which streamed through the southern window of his workshop.

Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain), lolling in a broken chair, pointed his cigar.

"There's what I mean, George." (He was addressing Admiral Dewey.) "See the lift in that wing? As if plucked from an eagle in flight. It's a marvel how he does it."

The admiral nodded. Novelist William Dean Howells smiled assent. The three notables in Bellamy's second-floor workshop were vacationing at Kittery Point, on the lowest point of Maine's long chin. Each was a master of his field. In Bellamy they had found a kindred spirit, for no artist ever wrought in wood quite the same molded exuberance as did Bellamy of the renowned eagles, of the heroic figure-heads for naval vessels, of the deli-

cate animal heads. He was one of the first purely American artists. His talent and his work wholly reflect his Maine heredity and life-long environment.

Bellamy was an only son. His father was an engineer and an important political figure. In 1842, he had helped settle, on a national level (through the Webster Ashburton Treaty) the Aroostook War. That was the disturbance (1836-1839) which threatened a full-scale war, arising from a dispute with the British over the northeast boundary of the United States. The elder Bellamy also operated a toll bridge, the only convenient westerly connection between Kittery Point and the rest of the township.

Kittery is a sedate coastal village; Bellamy spent his life there. In the mid-1880's Kittery felt its initial inrush of summer boarders and hotel building; also, the disdainful appellations, "natives" and "townies."

John Bellamy, still a boy, knew another appellation: he was a

"sissy." He did not intend going to sea, or working on a coastwise schooner or in the Kittery naval yard at some purely muscular trade. He preferred the pleasure of reading and writing, of carving, of purely personal fishing. He got a whale-boat and converted it to his own personal tastes. He painted stripes and waves upon it in bright colors, fitted an awning to it, spread seat cushions about. Altogether, it resembled nothing less than a Polynesian war canoe. Kittery was horrified.

JOHN LOATHED the business of running his father's toll bridge, a stolid task. He went to Boston, instead, and apprenticed himself to a firm of wood carvers. As soon as he'd learned what he wanted, he returned to Kittery and, through Sir William Pepperrell, got a job in the Navy Yard, not as a laborer, but as a carver and repairer of figure-heads. (Then, as now, the Yard's official designation was the Portsmouth [New Hampshire] Navy Yard, but it is entirely within the boundaries of Kittery.)

Always the thorough-going individualist, young Bellamy did his work the way he pleased, or not at all. A small boat came up-river to the Yard one day with word that a commander in the harbor desired repairs to his ship's stern ornaments. Bellamy took up his chisels and cruised down-river. He discovered that the captain intended for

him to do his repairs from a boat-swain's chair, a device which would have him clinging to the ship with one hand, leaving just the other one free to carve. Bellamy demanded an audience with the commander.

In those days, such a figure actually possessed only a modicum less majesty than the King of England; his orders were not to be tinkered with. Bellamy considered the entire matter an absurdity. He informed the commander he would not hang upon the ship like a ring-tailed monkey. If he was to do the repair the commander would jolly-well order a more suitable perch—"else I go back to the Yard."

The Commander acquiesced.

Not so, a certain Kittery young lady, to whom John was much attracted. She understood him, or so he thought; seemed to be the target his searching, sensitive soul sought. There was a rival suitor, however. How long the competition lasted no one knows. Bellamy wrote her many poems, a few of which still exist. They tell of Kittery, mostly; how Bellamy saw it, what he knew, what he had heard. Their meter gives them a pleasant swing. Not swayed was the damsel, who decided on the rival beau, a strategem which left them all at loose ends. The beau departed, the damsel never married anyone, nor did Bellamy.

Meanwhile, John had developed another infatuation: the eagle. At the Yard he carved gigantic ones

for the ships; in his workshop he designed a variety of smaller ones, of a size convenient for his friends' homes. Whatever the size, a Bellamy Eagle possesses a line and a curve clean and brisk as a May morning in Kittery. His wings denote a powerful lift. He holds his proud head high, pointing a defiant tongue, a beak of great power. The eyes suggest an unquenchable ferocity; one senses an effulgence of gaiety.

Eagles always preoccupied Bellamy, but occasionally other figures slipped from under his chisel: a ram's head, perpetuating the beloved head of a flock owned by a friend; or a moose head (he stuck a pair of real antlers into a bed of rosin on top); for the Sparhawk Mansion at Kittery, he carved a hawk upon a spear.

In all, there is a particular vividness of expression that makes one know only Bellamy could have been the artist. Not many true Bellamy Eagles can be found today. Most are retained in permanent collections in the nation's museums and libraries; the few eagles for sale are, of course, costly collectors' items. Excellent reproductions exist; but no matter how careful the craftsmanship, even if carved with "Bellamy's own tools," as one maker advertises—only Bellamy's own eagles impart that fascinating blend of almost hair-raising ferociousness coupled with an overwhelming *joie de vivre*.

Not surprisingly, this seems also

to have been Bellamy's basic personality. He was always a devotee of civic change, for example. Time and again in fiery conversations and signed letters to the Portsmouth daily newspaper, he proposed and sponsored various projects; never to much effect, unfortunately.

In matters of art, Bellamy moved with an unbelievable patience. In all other areas of his life, however, he demanded instant action. And action on one particular project was moving at a slug's pace.

BELLAMY, A CRAFTY SORT, COMPOSED another letter and dispatched it to the newspaper. He signed no name. For the letter was a libelous lark, a vituperative attack upon Bellamy himself. It dwelt upon his many faults, real and imagined, and roundly condemned his civic proposals. Bellamy hoped it might spur support, and it did, but of a strictly personal nature. Neighbors blamed the attack on an innocent Kittery Pointer and thoroughly shellacked him. Meantime, Kittery bolstered the beleaguered if buoyant Bellamy. The *brouhaha* worsened. The innocent target staggered about in an endless maze of invective. Finally, Bellamy asserted a smidgen of shame. There was nothing to be done, he decided, but to publish another letter, confess all, and sign that one.

He adored the theater and covered the walls of his shop with play bills of Boston attractions. He had a

flair for invention, too, and, seeing how a product could be improved, he'd have a go at it; success brought royalties. He made no effort to manage his money, leaving that to his family. He died in 1914 aged 78.

Bellamy's wood carvings never made him rich, but they brought him a good living. Collectors came

from near and far to buy his eagles. To examine one of his carvings, today, is to bathe one's senses in a radiance of spirit and of great courage—dug out of ordinary blocks of wood by the artist while humorist, admiral, novelist and other fascinated friends quipped and yarned around the Bellamy bench.



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“—I, John Jones, being of sound mind and body—
spent it all.”

*geometric progression piles up mountains of
ancestors—nevertheless, YOU almost didn't make it!*

by Mack Reynolds

MATHEMATICALLY SPEAKING, you are impossibly lucky. So lucky that you can only be said to be the exception that proves the rule. Mathematically the odds are so great against your being here at all that it is unthinkable that you were ever born.

Let's examine the facts.

You have two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents and 16 great-great-grandparents. Each generation doubles the number of your ancestors. A geometric progression, as it is called.

If we consider a generation to be 25 years then we see that in each century that goes by we have accumulated four generations of progenitors. One hundred years ago you had a total of 16.

But 200 years ago, which takes you back a bit before the Declaration of Independence, there were 26 ancestors of the person who was one day to become you.

It mounts up fast. Three hundred years ago, in 1659, it is most likely that most, if not all, of your forebears were living in Europe, or

elsewhere in the Old World, since the Pilgrims had landed less than 40 years before and the settlement of America was hardly under way. But at that time you had 4,096 ancestors. Each of them just as vital as the next if ever you were to be born.

You begin to see what we are leading to. Four hundred years ago these progenitors of yours numbered 65,536. And only five centuries ago—a drop in the bucket in terms of human history—you *had more than one million ancestors*. To be precise, 1,048,576.

We need carry this no further.

Had any one of these persons not lived, you would never have been born.

There is a gimmick here. The above figures are probably not exactly correct. It is quite possible that they overlap somewhere. If in your family tree you had a case of cousins, or second cousins (or eighth cousins, for that matter) marrying each other, then some of our figures duplicate.

However, we'll eliminate that phase of the question by suggest-

ing that we take any of these million ancestors of yours and trace *him* back for 500 years. If we do our mathematics are repeated. And if *any one* of those million ancestors of *his* who lived five centuries before *his* birth, had not existed, you would never had been born.

There are side angles to all this that parlay up the fabulous luck you represent. For instance, today child mortality has largely been conquered, but this medical achievement is one of only the past hundred years or less. Five hundred years ago the chances of a child growing to maturity to have its own children in turn, were less than one in three.

But all your ancestors grew to adulthood. Not one was struck down by childhood diseases, lack of medical care, famine, war, pestilence.

Let us assume that you are of European stock as most Americans are. In the 14th Century the *Black Death*, known to us today to have been bubonic plague, swept Europe killing up to two-thirds of the en-

tire population of the continent.

At that time you had over a million ancestors living, but not one fell to the *Black Death* before having raised a family. Lucky you.

OR LET US TOUCH ON just one of the countless wars that have devastated Europe within comparatively recent history. The *Thirty Years War* which raged between 1618 and 1648 decimated Europe to a point unheard of in history. Northern Europe in particular was bled white. Whole nations were all but wiped out. Even populous Germany needed centuries to recover.

But your numerous forebears saw it all through. Each raising his children in turn without catastrophe striking.

Lucky? Add all this up and you can do nothing but realize that mathematically speaking it is utterly impossible that you are alive today. A miracle is the only way of explaining your existence.

How are you using this life of yours?

Helping Hands

"Earlier, I said that the desegregation decision of the Supreme Court was one of the major events of the year affecting *our* work. This historic ruling is a significant highwater mark in America's battle against discrimination on racial, religious and ancestral grounds . . . a battle in which the *American Jewish Committee* has long been among those leading the assault. It was most fitting, therefore, that *we* were closely involved with the Supreme Court decision. Not only were *we* active, along with other organizations, in the filing of an amicus brief, but *we* contributed materially to the *social theory* upon which the desegregation decision was based."

DR. JOHN SLAWSON (Executive V.P. American Jewish Committee)

~ FACETIAE ~

IN THE CLUB CAR, the conversation had turned to various meritorious ways to preserve one's health. One ruddy gentleman was extemporizing eloquently:

"Why, look at me. Never a day's illness in my life, and all due to simple food. Gentlemen, from the age of 20 to that of 40 I lived an absolutely simple regular life. No effeminate delicacies. No late hours. No extravagances of any sort. Every single day, summer and winter, I was in bed regularly at nine p.m. and up again at five in the morning. I worked from eight to noon, then had lunch—a plain lunch, mark my words, but a good one. After that, an hour's exercise, then . . ."

"Excuse me, sir," interrupted a stranger, "but what were you in for?"

NOTORIOUS BANDIT WILLIE SUTTON did not have to be pressed for the reason why he robbed banks.

"Banks are where the money is," he shrugged.

THE WEALTHY WIDOWER confided to a friend that he was in love with a very young woman and was thinking of marrying her.

"I need your advice, Jim," he said. "After all, I am 60 years old. Do you think it would be better to tell her that I'm only 50?"

"Well," parried his friend, "I think your chances of getting her would be much better if you told her you were 75."

THE JUDGE GLARED at the defendant.

"Do you mean to say you plead guilty to stealing a coat, and then have the gall to ask me to reduce your fine?"

"Well, your honor," shrugged the culprit, "it cost me two bucks to have the sleeves shortened."

THE VERY DAY A BURGLAR ALARM was installed in the box office of the village theatre, a gunman poked a pistol through the window and demanded all the cash. The cashier pressed her foot to the alarm pedal. Her telephone rang.

The gunman grabbed it, lifted the receiver and heard an annoyed voice say: "This is the police department, miss. Will you kindly remove your foot from the pedal that rings the alarm over here."

This Is What They Said

- Do you know that, in defiance of all quota and other laws, as many as 77 per cent of our immigrants per year have belonged to one unassimilable minority?—JOHN BEATTY, *Iron Curtain Over America*

- Chief Mechanic Confucius say “Be sure the brain is engaged before mouth is put in gear. Better to keep mouth shut and be taken for a fool than to open it and remove all doubt.”

- A kinship is to be found between the aims which he (President Franklin D. Roosevelt) exemplifies and the purpose for which the B'nai B'rith carries on.

—GOV. HORNER (Illinois), *B'nai B'rith Magazine*, Chicago, April, 1934

- I am therefore become your enemy, because I tell you the truth?—ST. PAUL, *Galatians 4:16*

- Communism in the entertainment field—Herbert A. Philbrick, former undercover agent for the FBI, in his November 17, 1957, column in the *New York Herald Tribune* warned that the Hollywood Reds were trying a film comeback.

Philbrick pointed out how by 1945 the Reds were so thoroughly in control that in certain pictures it was about impossible to get a job unless you were a Communist or a fellow traveler and to take a stand against this atheistic conspiracy (Communism) meant the risk of one's livelihood or life.

- Running true to form, the Warren Supreme Court handed down another decision of aid and comfort to the Communists. It ruled (five to four) that the State Department cannot deny passports to citizens whose activities abroad the Department considers inimical to the interests of the United States.—HUBERT KREGELOH

- New York City has twelve times the murderers of London—and both cities about the same size.—SIR REGINALD HOWE, Scotland Yard

● Alger Hiss has received his verdict "in the court of public opinion." His book of that name, an attempt to vindicate himself, originally priced at \$5 and still available in its first edition, is now selling for 59¢ at New York bookstalls.—FRANK C. HANIGHEN, *Human Events*

● Where there is no vision, the people perish.—*Proverbs 29:18*

● No amount of money the Federal Government can pour in will solve our school problems. That must be done in the various states, and more particularly in the individual communities.—ADMIRAL LEWIS STRAUSS

● There has been a vicious and untruthful nationwide and worldwide propaganda slandering and villifying the white citizens of the South. Where does the money come from which supports this evil and lying campaign? Does it come from Communist Russia? While we are turning on the light, let's examine all the dark corners.—*Fayetteville Observer*.

● The reunification of Germany by means of free elections shall be carried out in conformity with the national interests of the German people and the interests of European security. (From the agreement made at Summit Meeting, 1955, which Khrushchev signed but did not keep.)

● Nearly 90 per cent of the UJA funds go to the Jewish Agency, which is a quasi-governmental body of Israel and the governing arm of the World Zionist Organization. To achieve its *political* goal, the Jewish Agency has over-stimulated emigration by every possible means. While the so-called saving of deliberately created refugees may be in the interests of Israel's immigration and security program, it is a great disservice to Jews living in countries where there is no religious disability.

—HENRY S. MOYER, President, Philanthropic Fund

● God always gives you what you ask in prayer, or something better. He is all-wise and knows exactly what you need. I seek two things in this world: Love and Truth; whosoever assists me in this search is a friend indeed.—JOHN WESLEY

● That is the most perfect government under which a wrong to the humblest is an affront to all.—SOLON

● Father, looking over report card, to small son: "One thing in your favor—with these grades, you couldn't possibly be cheating.—NORMENT

THE BOOK SHELF

FRONT-ROW SEAT IN EUROPE

by Nino Lo Bello

DECADE IN EUROPE. By Barrett McGurn. Dutton & Company, New York, 1959. 288 pp. \$5.00.

TO UNDERSTAND and interpret Europe to Americans at a time when the United States had assumed such a sudden and enormous responsibility for aiding the endangered continent . . . called for the talents and achievements of a philosopher, a student of political systems, a linguist, an aesthete, a sociologist and an economist. Admittedly, I was accomplished in none of these fields."

In spite of this modest self-analysis, Barrett McGurn, the respected foreign correspondent of the *New York Herald Tribune*, has written a respectable book. *Decade in Europe*, is an incisive collection of fast-moving chapters that deal with McGurn's experiences and observations during his ten newshawk years on the continent. It is a splendid example of what objective and intelligent journalistic writing can be.

In 288 pages (index included) McGurn has compressed with little loss of vitality the important news events

that have rattled Europe and North Africa in the last decade, possibly the most dangerous epoch of history. Trimmed of its fat, these events are reported in grim detail by a sharp-eyed spectator who has placed years of city room training at the service of a style as clean and neat as can be found today.

This is no expose of Europe. It is a careful, meticulous job of running down the facts first-hand and assembling and interpreting them as objectively as possible—all focused through an anecdotal style of writing that at once carries a special charm.

Decade in Europe apparently reads best when McGurn talks of his personal experiences in strife situations. His coverages of a Moroccan riot, a skirmish in Algeria, the Hungarian revolt and the Gaza Strip fighting distinguish themselves. The reader suffers with McGurn through a series of hair-breadth adventures, but in each case he is left with a better perspective of the total situation than he had before.

Yet this is by no means an adventure book.

Especially revealing are the chapters that deal with the Iron Curtain countries and Soviet Communism. McGurn, who heads the Rome bureau of his newspaper, spent three months in Russia reporting on Khrushchev & Company. Though much of this was handled in what sometimes appears to be a superficial anecdote style, the passages are most revealing, for they show us in sociologically minute detail the failures and shortcomings of the Kremlin Presidium.

McGurn's prose pulls no punches here. His words deal Communism a sledgehammer wallop. Drinking-in Khrushchev-ian idiosyncracies at a cocktail party and watching Khrushchev-ian mannerisms through a pair of binoculars (as the latter made a public address), McGurn felt constrained to give the pudgy Red boss a seal of disapproval.

Though "Decade in Europe" is likely not to make a hit in Moscow's bookstores, the book should enjoy wide reading in the United States. If I were a motion picture producer, I would make haste to purchase the film rights. It would make a good movie for William Holden.



THE RED BLIGHT. By Mary Lamar Knight. Lorrin L. Morrison, Publisher, 1915 South Western Ave., Los Angeles 18, Cal. 208 pp. \$2.50.

Mrs. Knight's challenging book was published eight years ago but the horrifying facts which crowd its pages are still relevant to the world situation.

A former UP representative in China, and—in 1946—a consultant for UNRRA, the author knows China

well and enjoys personal acquaintance with some of the principal actors in the successful Communist seizure of the mainland. She became convinced that the red blight which has inundated Russia and China follows the historic pattern of barbarization which the world first felt when Attila the Hun burst upon Europe in 451 AD, sweeping all before him. She sees in Stalin and in Mao Tse-tung, Stalin's most formidable disciple, the personification of the barbaric forces which have so often swept away the freedoms and values of civilization.

Her book tells graphically the story of the mistakes of the West which delivered China to Communism. For America's irresolution and palsy during the immediate post-war years when China still could have been saved she places the blame squarely upon the shoulders of General George C. Marshall. She declares that Marshall, while possessing bravery, was sadly lacking in vision. She points out specifically how "he became a willing tool in the hands of the opposition." She retells the story of the humiliation which was visited upon the great MacArthur because he did not subscribe to the pumper policy toward Communism which we followed during the Marshall years.

An interesting part of her book is its description of how Communism skillfully uses hypnosis to bring about its ends. She believes that the stupendous victories of Communism have been prepared, in every instance, by a psychological softening up of the Free World and its leaders. Her book is a plea to Americans to match Communism with psychological weapons just as effective.

It is important that Americans, always inclined toward overconfidence, understand the tragic steps which have brought us to our present fearful world danger. Mrs. Knight's book, by summarizing the unhappy story of China, has given us a background picture of real value.—H.L.V.

BRIEF MENTION

THE ROOTS OF CAPITALISM. By John Chamberlain. Van Nostrand Co., Princeton, N. J., 236 pp. \$5.50.

UNDER THE leadership of Claude Robinson, an extremely interesting experiment in producing a library of significant books on economics is being made in Princeton. It is an undertaking, let it be noted, which has no connection with Princeton University. Its genesis was the realization, by a group of intelligent men, that the nation's economics books are being written primarily by scholars whose minds have been formed in the schools of Keynes, Veblen and Marx. Such "Liberal authorities" are conveying a slanted and anti-capitalist picture of the world to the student reader. What Dr. Robinson and his associates are trying to do is to present the ideas of those American thinkers who still see virtue in American capitalism. They are doing this creative work with brilliant editorial imagination.

Mr. Chamberlain is one of the most lucid writers in America. He had his brief period of pro-Marxism. During the last twenty years, he has been turning out some of the most powerful polemic procapitalist literature produced in America. His new book is a distillation of his mature thinking

on the subject of the American economic system.

Readers who have been repelled by the dry-as-dust treatment of this subject by previous authors will be charmed by Mr. Chamberlain's ability to make economics interesting. They will also be impressed by his unusual approach to a debate which, in less able hands, only too often becomes hackneyed. The case for American capitalism never had a more convincing defender.



PEOPLES AND POLICIES. By Frank L. Howley. Regnery, Chicago. 212 pp. \$3.75.

THE "Liberals" write most of the political travel books. The Gunthers, the Sheeans, the Whites and the other admirers of the great Russian "Socialist experiment" have staked out this field as their own and book-buying Americans unquestioningly turn to them as mentors.

For this reason, the entrance of General Howley into this largely closed field is an event to applaud. General Howley was Military Governor of Berlin during the four years which included the airlift. He has seen and met Communism in its most forbidding aspect. He has no illusion concerning Khrushchev's aims.

In this little book, the General tells interestingly of his travels in Africa, in the Middle East and in Europe. Wherever he went, he saw the struggle between Communism and the Free World with a pair of unusually perceptive eyes. He asked searching, sometimes embarrassing questions. His book conveys an overall picture of the dangerous points of conflict today

between the two worlds. His general conclusions are reassuring but he has no illusions about the toughness of the enemy and the crass stupidity of some of our own standard bearers.

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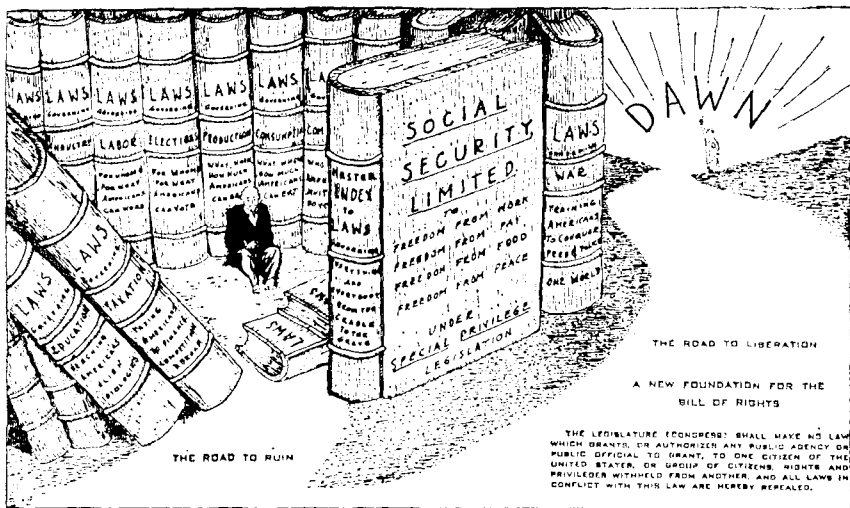
LOVE IS A WILD ASSAULT. By Elithe Hamilton Kirkland. Doubleday & Co. New York. 502 pp., \$4.95.

THIS is a book about Texas—the legendary Texas of the Republic. With compelling interest, it conveys the vast sweep of the human struggles and sacrifices that went into the making of America's present premier state. The reader finds himself immersed in the atmosphere of the forgotten era when man's life and livelihood depended upon the ability to de-

fend himself against a hostile environment. The present fortunate generation of affluent Texans may well ponder the hardships which their fore-runners cheerfully accepted and overcame.

The story is told through the bright eyes of Harriet Potter, who is one of the legends of the Texas saga. Since the author approaches the pre-statehood events as a partisan of the clouded Rob Potter, she probably does less than justice to Sam Houston and Potter's other rivals.

But it is a thumping good story, done in the epic style of a Margaret Mitchell, and whether the reader is a Texan or not, it will repay reading. My guess is that it will outlast its season.



The price of *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace*, by Harry Elmer Barnes, is \$6.00. (It was listed incorrectly in the June *Bookshelf* at \$2.00.) To order, address Caxton Press, Caldwell, Idaho.

THE MERCURY FORUM

Sir: Knowing the Communism from practical life and fully aware of the terrible danger it means for the whole western world, I was always looking for antibolshevik press propaganda products. Here and there, occasionally, I read sometimes valuable anticommunist communications, but I could not find a single English newspaper or magazine devoted to fighting Communism. On the other hand you find most of the bourgeois papers penetrated by camouflaged Communist propaganda. Now, recently, I recommended John Beatty's *Iron Curtain Over America* to an office colleague who, in return, gave me one of your issues. I found in it what I wanted.

If the western democracy wants to survive, it must engage the internal Communism by a nationwide movement to destroy it. On the battlefield before the attack an artillery preparation is needed. In a political campaign the press is called to fill in the job of the artillery.

There is not yet built up a right-wing press in the U.S., at least, not to the proper strength. But your magazine represents a formidable weapon, more effective than the hydrogen bomb: The Truth. When this will reach the masses everywhere in the States, our victory can not stay away. With this conviction I recommend to everybody THE AMERICAN MERCURY Magazine.

S.V.C.

Montreal, Canada

Sir: You may be interested to know that the attempt to consolidate the various towns in our Wyoming Valley with the city of Wilkes-Barre was a complete failure at the recent election.

ESTHER W. THOMAS
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Sir: MERCURY has been of tremendous help to VFW for some years, for both MERCURY and VFW think as Americans should.

REAR ADMIRAL HARLEY COPE
U.S. Navy (Ret.)
Washington, D.C.

Sir: I am familiar with your publication and the outstanding contribution it is making in arousing the American people to a realization of the Conspiracy which has all but wrecked Christian civilization. It is high time that my name is included in your direct subscription list and I am taking this opportunity of enclosing the appropriate amount.

L. D. BYRNE
Edmonton, Alberta

Sir: I bought your MERCURY from newsstands in Wheelus Air Base near Tripoli, and in Rome on the public newsstands on the Via Veneto and also at the Embassy commissary. It's only at home that it's hard to buy!

LT. GEN. P. A. DEL VALLI
U.S. Marines (Ret.)
Annapolis, Md.

Sir: We should all remember when FDR said "We are building up instruments of great power that might be dangerous in other hands"; and your article on the "Terrible 1313" shows what some of them are. Our Lord before He left the earth stated that there was nothing hidden that should not be made manifest, nothing secret that should not be revealed and now much is being revealed that has been kept secret for centuries.

The "Terrible 1313" should be reprinted on cheap paper by millions for world-wide circulation.

That is the most traitorous and dangerous nest of iniquity ever organized since man has been on earth and only the truth can make men free.

HUBERT H. HEATH
Hot Springs, N. M.

Sir: Last week we received two black-bound volumes, covering the year 1958, of the AMERICAN MERCURY. If these are a gift, we are most grateful to you. The AMERICAN MERCURY is so popular with our students that it is almost impossible, at binding time, to assemble a complete volume and one not mutilated.

HUGH M. BLAIR
Eastern Washington College
of Education, Cheney, Wash.

Sir: Your leadership in exposing enemies and enemy systems that threaten true freedom in our nation deserves to be supported, so you will find my membership subscription and check enclosed.

R. CAMPBELL
Washington, D.C.

Sir: I am concerned that the source

of information upon which Harold B. Jacobson based his "Solve Your Teenager's Career Problems" in the March, 1959 AMERICAN MERCURY does not list New Mexico State University's cooperative programs.

Almost 250 students are enrolled in our six months' study, six months' work co-op program with White Sands Missile Range. These include students in engineering, physics, and mathematics, and more recently, accounting. Students are also in co-op programs with our own Physical Science Laboratory, with the New Mexico Highway Department, and with several private corporations.

DAVE RODWELL
New Mexico State University

Sir: It was only a few short years ago that the American public could constantly hear the cry of Fascism being applied to any individual or group who expressed an awareness of the Communist conspiracy and who were willing to translate this awareness into a program of positive political action.

In recent years, however, the American public has become immune to the cry of Fascism and this, of course, makes it necessary for the Communists, Liberals, Pinks, etc., to coin a new term with which various patriotic groups could be labelled. Hence, today we find the terms "hatemongers" and "hate groups" currently fashionable in leftist circles. However, there is still a large portion of American citizens who can see through this propaganda smoke screen for just what it is, Communist doubletalk.

JOHN P. BREEN
Roslindale, Mass.



KING TUT may have needed a PERIODONTIST

In the days of the great pyramids the reigning monarch often suffered from dental disorders. An early periodontist (one who treats diseases of the gum area) in 5,000 B.C. inscribed on his Sumerian clay tablet advice for curing a toothache.

. . . King Tut may have employed the services of a periodontist when troubled by a loose tooth. Tombs of ancient Egypt show from the mummies unearthed that dental caries was a human problem even in those days.

Dentistry has evolved into a definite science since the time of the high priest-physician and the barber-surgeon (14th-15th century). Now the dental profession treats many phases of oral health. Some specialists you may have consulted are:

- the orthodontist (straightens teeth)*
- the periodontist (treats diseases of the gum area)*
- the prosthodontist (makes dentures)*
- the pedodontist (child's dentist)*

All are the product of many years of pre-operative study in the finest dental schools. Know their names.

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Straight Talk

by Tom Robinson

NOT in missiles, not in armies, not in bombs, not in money, not in power pacts, not in world government—but in the *character of man*, lies the only hope for lasting peace in the world.

Peace can be accomplished not by government power blocs—but by blocking government power; by taking power out of the hands of power-mad leaders and returning it to the grassroots, to the people. Peace cannot be obtained by expediently pitching in with one gangster against another gangster. We must learn that the enemies of our enemies are not necessarily our friends. We should disassociate ourselves from and cut off all relations with Khrushchev, Tito, Franco, Castro, Mao and every other bloody butcher and oppressor of people.

We need to let the people of the world know that America will fight no more wars for the status quo. More than that, we need to let the people of the world know that if we ever fight another war, cold or hot, it'll be a war for the freedom of the enslaved. Including those enslaved by our past and present allies.

The Russians, in violation of their summit agreements at Potsdam and Yalta, still occupy East Berlin, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. Our leaders seem to have lost all sense of moral indignation. They send billions to friendly dictators, and "best wishes" to Hungarian Freedom Fighters.

The only internationalism which can help the world is an internationalism based on free and honest exchange of people, ideas and freedoms.

Exchanging diplomats won't do it. World peace, real peace, will come only when the people of the world have as much as possible to do with each other and the governments as little as possible to do with each other.

Communism: A Diseased Religion

We win all wars and lose all conferences. Why? We can't negotiate because we don't know what we want. We failed at Quebec, Teheran, Potsdam, Yalta, Moscow, London, Paris, Panmunjom and Geneva. And we'll fail at the next one. Because the enemy has one unswerving goal, and we don't.

Even if we have to "go it alone," our allies should be justice, integrity, morality. Once we've proved our sincerity by actions, the free world, and the want-to-be-free world, will flock to our cause. In the end we would prove that right makes might. The wave of the future, if the world is to survive, must be morality. We must put moral law before diplomatic manners, and right before expediency.

The Communists have one basic goal: to take over and communize the whole world. To do this, they are willing to commit any blood bath, any deceit, any lie, any tactic. So any summit understanding would be completely worthless; another one way street with us obeying the traffic signs and with them violating them at every turn.

Instead of a summit conference with Khrushchev we should have a summit conference of the leaders of the free world and the want-to-be-free world; a conference not to agree on a phony peace but to agree on an uprising of the peoples of the world (including Russian people) to overthrow their oppressors.

The due-date for the naked Russian threat to take all of Berlin is upon us. (May Day, modern style.) Surrender at Berlin would mean surrender everywhere. In order not to fight a nuclear war we have to be willing to do so. Our President says we will not give an inch, not mobilize a man, and not drop the first bomb. So naturally the American people are becoming confused—or maybe awake.

Although our danger is actually almost totally internal, the American people are being made to believe that the danger is external—that Russia may attack momentarily. The Kremlin couldn't conquer the USA now because all satellites would desert. Ninety-five percent of the people of Communist-dominated nations would rebel if they could. The Communist rulers don't fear the West as much as they do their own slaves. The iron fist and the iron curtain protect them from their own, not from us.

The simultaneous uprising of all enslaved people would hurt Russia worse than bombing her. A righteous, grassroots uprising may sound to some like ants attacking an elephant. But enough ants can destroy an elephant.

Americanism: Communism's Constructive Opposite

The only way to coexist peacefully with the Communists is to surrender. The only way to peace and freedom is for Freedom Fighters across the world to rise up together. Peace must mean not surrender but rebellion. Coexistence must mean not slavery but freedom.

We must fight the Communists with the weapon they fear most: truth. It's more devastating than any H-bomb.

The soft underbelly of America is within ourselves. If we are conquered, it'll be by termites, not missiles. It'll be because we didn't deserve to survive as a free people.

What is "Americanism?" It should be a constructive opposite of Communism. It should mean that the government exists for and by the good graces of the people—not vice versa. It should mean that the government exists by the consent of the governed, not vice versa. It should mean that the people, not the government, are supreme; that the people are bigger than the government.

What is this thing we've inherited which we'll defend with our lives? If it's bricks and mortar, factories, cars, houses, gadgets, and places of pleasure—if that's all we're defending, we'll lose them, and all else. What are we defending against the Communists? We are defending the freedom and the dignity of the individual; the right to be masters of ourselves and of our government; and to be servants only of our God. Defend? We must not only defend. We must get on the offensive, and take these ideas: these freedoms, and these blessings to the world. "Containment" of Communism is only a beginning, not an end.

Hannibal, Alexander the Great, Caesar, Genghis Khan, Napoleon, Hitler, and Stalin tried to conquer the world and failed. Two more men are still trying: Khrushchev and Christ. We can't coexist with both.

*"And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temple of his Gods?"*

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